

U.S. to Raise Request For Israeli Military Aid To \$1.9 Billion for '86

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has resolved objections by the Office of Management and Budget to an increase in military aid for Israel and will ask Congress to provide about \$1.9 billion in such aid next year, U.S. officials said Thursday.

The officials said that figure was approved by the White House after Secretary of State George P. Shultz reached agreement with David A. Stockman, director of the budget office, on a formula circumventing the office's desire to freeze Israeli military aid at the present level of \$1.4 billion.

Israeli officials said Thursday that, in the aid negotiations in Washington last month, Israel submitted a document outlining possible economic and military aid requirements totaling \$12 billion in the next three years.

The officials stressed, however, that the portions of the document dealing with the years after 1986 did not constitute a formal request but were "preliminary long-range projections of anticipated future needs" and "almost surely will be subject to revision" depending on how well the Israeli government deals with its economic troubles.

U.S. and Israeli negotiators reached tentative agreement in late December on \$1.9 billion for the 1986 fiscal year. The budget office then argued that giving such a sizeable increase to Israel, already the largest recipient of U.S. foreign aid, would run counter to the office's efforts to cut the U.S. deficit by freezing most of the budget for fiscal 1986.

The U.S. officials said the dispute was resolved when Mr. Shultz and Mr. Stockman agreed on a formula that would involve reducing certain components of the administration's overall foreign aid request and diverting some funds originally intended for Export-Import Bank credits to the Israeli aid package.

The officials said that these measures, coupled with the normal adjustments that Congress makes in transposing its "base line" budgetary figures from one fiscal year to the next, will provide enough money to cover the increase.

At the same time, the officials said, the budget office will be able

to argue that the adjusted total for foreign aid in the administration's budget request for 1986 will not represent any substantial real growth from this year's figure.

Israel had originally sought about \$4 billion — \$2.1 billion in military assistance and \$1.9 billion in economic aid — as well as immediate emergency aid of \$800 million.

The U.S. response to the immediate formal request for economic aid was to promise a fiscal 1986 request to Congress of \$1.2 billion, the amount Israel is getting this year. The administration deferred a decision on the request for \$800 million because Mr. Shultz was dissatisfied with the pace of Israel's moves toward an economic stabilization program.

U.S. officials say Mr. Shultz believes his strategy of "holding the Israelis' feet to the fire" will gradually force them to take the austerity measures the administration seeks. If they do, the officials added, the United States is prepared to ask Congress for all or most of the \$800-million emergency request.

Inflation Controls Sought

Prime Minister Shimon Peres sought agreement Thursday with trade unions and industrialists on an eight-month extension of wage and price controls that would limit Israel's inflation to 5 percent a month. The Associated Press reported from Tel Aviv.

Mr. Peres and four members of his cabinet met with leaders of the Histadrut trade union federation and representatives of the private sector to work out details after the broad outlines of agreement were reportedly reached during a 15-hour session Wednesday.

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General Amos Gilboa, the Israeli representative, at the Naqoura talks Thursday on Israel's pullout from Lebanon.

Naqoura Talks Break Down

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Israel's withdrawal became imminent. They have attended rallies backing the Palestine Liberation Organization, and collaborators with the Israelis have been killed.

Security sources said Mohammed al-Ghararni, leader of the biggest local pro-Israel militia, had left Sidon by sea with 25 of his 200 men for an unknown destination.

Sunni Leader Has Surgery

A Lebanese Sunni Moslem leader, Mustafa Saad, who was seriously wounded in a car bomb explosion Monday in Sidon, was reported in stable condition Thursday after surgery on his eyes and face at a Boston hospital, United Press International reported.

But doctors said it might be a week before they know whether Wednesday's surgery was successful. A hospital spokesman declined to say how severely Mr. Saad's eyesight was affected by the explosion.

Mr. Saad's wife, Lobove, was also stable after surgery Wednesday for wounds suffered in the blast outside the couple's apartment house. Two persons were killed and 37 were injured in the blast. The Saads were flown Tuesday to Boston.

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Sharon Loses Libel Suit As Jurors Rule Time Did Not Intend Malice

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to prove that Time magazine did lie ... and they were careless." His lawyer, Milton Gould, told Judge Abraham D. Sofaer of the U.S. District Court that he might submit motions later. Mr. Gould said afterward that Mr. Sharon "didn't come here for any money. He came here for vindication and he's been vindicated."

Time's managing editor, Ray Cave, said, "Needless to say, we're immensely pleased with the verdict."

The magazine said, "Time feels strongly that the case should never have reached an American courtroom. It was brought by a foreign politician attempting to recoup his political fortunes."

"The article we published was substantially true," the magazine added.

Henry Grunwald, Time's editor in chief, said, "I'm not totally happy with the jury's earlier findings on defamation and on falsity." He said he thought the jury's verdict was wrong on those points.

Mr. Sharon claimed that, in its Feb. 21, 1983, cover story, Time libeled him in reporting that he had "discussed" revenge for the assassination of Lebanon's president-elect, Bashir Gemayel, one day before Christian Phalangists massacred hundreds of Palestinians at two refugee camps in Israeli-occupied Beirut.

The jury ruled that Mr. Sharon's lawyers had proved a key paragraph of the story defamatory and false. If the panel had found that Time published the story knowing it was false or with "reckless disregard" of whether it was true, a hearing would have been held to

determine if Mr. Sharon's reputation had been injured by the article. Mr. Sharon would have had to win on all three questions, and then show damage to his reputation, to win his case.

Mr. Sharon, who was forced to resign as defense minister after an Israeli inquiry found that he bore "indirect responsibility" for the massacre, called the Time story a "blood libel" against him, Israel and Jews everywhere. He is now minister of industry and commerce.

His lawyers argued that the Time story would lead the average reader to conclude that he "instigated, encouraged and condoned" the massacre. Time denied that that interpretation was possible.

The magazine had originally maintained that information about the discussion it reported was contained in Appendix B of an Israeli inquiry commission's report on the September 1982 massacre.

Mr. Sharon testified that he did not discuss revenge "with any Lebanese" and denied that Appendix B contained information about such a discussion.

For months, the Israeli government refused to release Appendix B and other secret documents from the investigation, citing national security.

After an exchange of letters between Judge Sofaer and Israel's Justice Ministry, the Israeli government agreed to let former Supreme Court President Yitzhak Kahane review Appendix B and other documents.

In answer to three written questions submitted by Judge Sofaer, Mr. Kahane, who directed the Israeli investigation, said there was no "evidence or suggestion" that Mr. Sharon discussed revenge with Phalangists or knew they would commit a massacre.

In final arguments, Time's lawyers conceded that Appendix B did not contain the information the article said it did, but they denied that Time knew this when it published the story.

After calling 13 witnesses, including eight Time employees, Mr. Sharon's lawyers rested their case Dec. 20.

Time's lawyers stunned the courtroom when they rested their case just two hours later without calling any witnesses, though they had spent thousands of dollars traveling to Israel to obtain depositions from at least five witnesses.

Time said it had made its case in cross examination of Mr. Sharon's witnesses.

In Tel Aviv on Thursday, Menachem Begin, who was prime minister at the time of the massacre, said the jury's decision was a "moral victory" even though Time was not found guilty.

"The jury decided there was no malice but they reprimanded Time. The question of malice is only a technicality," Mr. Begin said in a telephone interview. "There is an absolute moral victory of Minister General Sharon in this case."

Union Barons Lose Empire In Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

vinced the future of his organization lies in "cooperating with companies and contributing to their prosperity."

He has signed no-strike contracts, containing provisions for flexible work rules, with a dozen companies.

In Sweden, unions are on the defensive even though unemployment is only 2 to 3 percent, even though a Socialist government is in power, and even though they represent 90 percent of workers. They have recently been limited to relatively small wage increases, although they are gaining a share of ownership of Swedish industry through the newly created workers' funds.

"We have been restrained in our wage demands," said Klas Pettersson of the Labor Organization, Sweden's big but no longer pre-eminent labor union group, "and in return we expect the government to maintain the present level of welfare spending. There is no formal agreement; we have simply talked and come to understand each other."

No such conversation is possible at the moment in Britain, a country, in the view of Peter Wallenberg, a leading Swedish banker who knows both places well, that could not be less like Sweden.

"Our trade unions have been one of the driving forces in the creation of modern Sweden," he said. "Historically, they are certainly a blessing for most people. They are not revolutionaries, and they are very Swedish in that they never shirk. They want to keep what they have — jobs and benefits — and they are willing to yield on wages to do that."

Not everyone agrees with that view. Assar Lindbeck, an economist, says he sees the penetration of almost every Swedish institution by the unions, and now their entry into the ranks of industrial ownership, as a threat to the pluralism he thinks essential to liberty.

But one does not hear even from Mr. Lindbeck and his allies in Sweden, or for that matter anywhere else in Western Europe, the kind of outright hostility to unions that one regularly hears in Britain.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Shuttle Launched in Secrecy

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — The U.S. space shuttle Discovery rocketed away from Earth after a secret countdown Thursday, carrying a crew of five military officers who will launch a reconnaissance satellite to covespion on the Soviet Union, according to government sources.

The shuttle, bound on the first completely classified mission in the history of U.S. manned space flight, lifted off its launchpad Thursday afternoon and flew over the Atlantic Ocean. The launch was delayed a day by freezing weather in Florida.

The satellite, sources report, is capable of tracking Soviet missile tests and eavesdropping on military and diplomatic communications in much of Europe, Asia and Africa. The exact launch time was kept secret until minutes before the liftoff. That was intended to hamper Soviet efforts to monitor the satellite after the astronauts have released it from the shuttle's cargo bay.

Yugoslav Court Releases Dissident

BELGRADE (Reuters) — A Yugoslav court has freed a dissident intellectual and reduced conspiracy charges against three others in an unexpected move from the prosecution.

The public prosecutor, Danilo Nanovic, announced Wednesday that the state was withdrawing all charges against a translator, Pavluska Imsirovic, 36, one of six defendants, for lack of evidence. He said the conspiracy charges against Miodrag Mitic, 55, a scriptwriter; Dragomir Oluic, 36, a technician; and Milan Nikolic, 37, a sociologist, would be reduced to that of a lesser charge of spreading propaganda hostile to Yugoslavia. This carries a one-year minimum sentence on conviction instead of the five-year minimum for conspiracy.

Mr. Nanovic said the state was also ready to amend charges against Vladimir Mijanovic, 38, a sociologist, and Gordan Jovanovic, 24, a philosophy student, who were absent from court Wednesday. The trial was adjourned until Monday.

Result of Popieluszko Autopsy Given

TORUN, Poland (AP) — The pro-Solidarity priest whom three Polish secret police officers are charged with killing was beaten repeatedly on the head and arms by fists and a club and apparently died by choking on his blood, medical experts told a court Thursday.

The experts said they could not determine for certain whether the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko was dead or "on the verge of dying" on Oct. 19 when he was thrown into a reservoir bound, gagged and with a noose tied around his neck.

But they said that the beatings administered to the priest were so severe that his death was "already irrevocable" before he was dumped into the water. The head of the autopsy team, Professor Maria Bydly said the cause of death was a combination of factors, such as the blows, gagging and the noose but that the primary cause was choking on his blood.

Paraguay to Destroy Drug Chemicals

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The president of Paraguay and other Paraguayan officials promised two visiting members of Congress last week that the Asuncion government would destroy 49,000 gallons (185,760 liters) of chemicals believed to have been intended for the manufacture of cocaine, according to U.S. officials.

Before the visit by the congressmen, the president of Paraguay, General Alfredo Stroessner, had refused requests from the U.S. ambassador for a meeting to discuss the chemicals, which were seized in October by Paraguayan customs officers. The congressmen are Peter H. Kostmayer, Democrat of Pennsylvania, and Robert G. Torricelli, Democrat of New Jersey, the U.S. officials said Tuesday.

That refusal and an investigation by American officials had caused the State Department to say it believed senior Paraguayan military officers might be involved in drug trafficking. The chemicals that were seized, ether, acetone and hydrochloric acid — are used to convert coca leaves to cocaine. U.S. officials said that with 49,000 gallons, traffickers could make about eight tons of cocaine, or 10 percent of the U.S. supply for a year.

Gandhi Puts Conditions on Sikh Talks

NEW DELHI (AP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi declared Thursday that he will not open talks with Sikh leaders on a resolution of the crisis in Punjab state unless they renounce terrorism and withdraw autonomy demands.

The autonomy demands are contained in a 1973 resolution passed by the militant Akali Dal party, which Mr. Gandhi and other government leaders have called "secessionist." Mr. Gandhi said that there was no point in discussing demands for a larger share of interstate river waters and merger of Chandigarh city with Punjab if the Sikh leaders insisted on a settlement on the basis of the 1973 resolution.

There can be no complete agreement as long as Akali Dal is not willing to compromise on this issue," Mr. Gandhi said in Parliament. "The leaders should also state that they stood by the constitution."

Mozambique Rebels Blow Up Bridge

JOHANNESBURG (NYT) — Anti-government rebels in Mozambique were reported Thursday to have blown up a bridge in the south of the country, severing rail links between the capital, Maputo, and South Africa, its main trading partner and nominally a major ally against the insurgents.

The attack, reported by the South African radio, followed sabotage earlier this week of a power line running from South Africa to Maputo and an ambush in which two Johannesburg-based Britons were killed on the highway in the same area last week.

South African radio said thousands of tons of goods for Maputo that were to be exported through its port were now held up in South Africa. All the recent attacks took place close to the South African border.

Reagan to Offer Post to Kirkpatrick

WASHINGTON (NYT) — President Ronald Reagan said Wednesday that he intended to offer Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative to the United Nations, a high-level job in the foreign policy field, but he did not specify the post.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, who has expressed a desire to leave the UN post and return to Washington, is scheduled to meet with Mr. Reagan next Wednesday at the White House to discuss her future in the administration. A White House official said the leading candidate to replace Mrs. Kirkpatrick at the UN was Lawrence A. Walters, an ambassador at large and former deputy director of Central Intelligence.

Administration officials speculated that Mrs. Kirkpatrick would be offered the directorship of the Agency for International Development, and close friends of Mrs. Kirkpatrick raised the possibility that she might be offered the top post at the United States Information Agency. White House officials said a job in the arms control or national security field was also possible.

Hunt for Springer Kidnappers Opens

ZURICH (AP) — Police said Thursday they have opened a worldwide manhunt for the kidnappers of the teenage grandson of Axel Springer, the West German newspaper publisher. They said the youth was released Wednesday after being held for 19 days.

Police said Axel Sven Springer, 19, disappeared Sunday from a boarding school at Zurich, near Zurich, and was freed Wednesday night at Zurich airport. Police said one of the kidnappers was described as speaking English with a foreign accent. Few details of the case, including the number of kidnappers involved, were available.

Police said Mr. Springer would remain "in the care of police" for the time being because he was needed as a source of information. Bernard Servatius, an official with the Springer company, said no ransom had been paid.

Greece Affirms NATO College Pullout

ATHENS (Reuters) — Greece is withdrawing indefinitely from the NATO Defense College in Rome over a dispute about a classroom scenario involving a coup in Athens. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu said Thursday.

In a brief statement, the Socialist leader said: "The incident is closed, but no further participation by Greek officers and diplomats is envisioned at the NATO Defense College." A government spokesman said: "There is no time limit on the decision."

Last week, Greece withdrew three students and a professor from the college after they were given a classroom exercise envisaging a foreign-backed coup by the Greek armed forces on the day after a leftist election victory.

For the Record

Senator Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire, was appointed Thursday to head the Senate Ethics Committee. The first-term senator was appointed by the majority leader, Robert J. Dole, to succeed Senator Ted Stevens, Republican of Alaska. The panel reviews complaints about the conduct of senators. The chairmanship is rotated periodically. (AP)

Bernhard H. Goetz, charged with attempted murder in a Manhattan subway shooting, will not testify before a grand jury in the case and will not plea bargain if he is indicted, his lawyer said Thursday. (AP)

Madrid Fights '80s Crimes By Bringing Back 'Serenos'

Reuters

MADRID — Rising crime and a scholarly mayor's love for the past are combining to bring back the serenitas, night watchmen who unlocked doors for late-night revelers for more than a century until they were phased out in 1976.

City officials have said they are working with business and civic groups on the legal and financial arrangements for about 2,500 serenitas to start work, possibly before the summer.

The familiar figure in an old-fashioned coat and peaked cap, a heavy stick in his hand and a key dangling from his belt, became increasingly rare as old apartment blocks with iron gates gave way to modern buildings with automatic doors.

But many residents of Madrid, including the Socialist mayor, Enrique Tierno Galvan, felt that intercoms were a poor substitute for the vigorous clapping that traditionally summoned the sereno.

Mr. Tierno, who composes edicts in 16th-century Spanish, has found support from civic

groups that are alarmed at the rise in muggings and armed robberies.

One of the main issues being discussed is how the serenitas will be paid without increasing the city's payroll, officials said. Some form of subsidy from business organizations is being considered.

The old serenitas earned only tips and had no social security. Most held a daytime job.

The new serenitas probably will still carry a stick, although it likely will be a rubber version. They will use a two-way radio to contact city police, but not carry a gun. Armed serenitas, officials said, could become the targets of criminals who want guns.

The new serenitas will join 750 of their former colleagues who were formed into a vigilante corps assimilated by the municipal police force.

A daily newspaper, Ya, said this would mean the return to a tradition of "unconditional help for citizens in exchange for just good will, which has inspired comedy, drama and humor."



A sereno, keeper of the keys.

Critics List Risks at U.S. Work Places U.K. Miners Offer Talks

By Peter Perl

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Public Citizen Health Research Group has disclosed the names of 249 work places in 42 U.S. states where the federal government has identified, but never notified, approximately 250,000 workers who face an increased risk of cancer, heart disease and other illnesses.

The consumer group obtained the list through a Freedom of Information Act request and made it public Wednesday.

The list included major corporations in the oil, chemical, metal, asbestos and pharmaceutical industries that produce hazardous substances.

U.S. health officials have been debating whether the government is obligated to notify workers who may be in danger of contracting diseases from substances in work places.

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Wolfe, director of the group, which was founded by Ralph Nader. "And so the chemical companies win out over the people they employ."

He added: "The government is nodding to the industry, and ignoring the public."

The Health and Human Services Department rejected a \$4-million budget request from the occupational safety agency to begin a "worker notification" program, citing the cost, the confusion in some industries about whether the medical evidence justified a government

warning, and the fear that notification would unduly alarm communities.

"There has been a lot of discussion and a lot of agonizing over how to do it, and how to do it right," said Shirley Barth, a department spokeswoman.

The Centers for Disease Control, which includes the institute, asked its own ethics advisory panel to review the issue in 1983. It concluded that although the government did not have a legal obligation to inform workers, it "does have an ethical obligation" to do so.

The union leadership, faced with weakening support, is trying to salvage what it can and to win some concessions on who determines pit closures now that its members have gone without pay for 47 weeks.

Mr. Kincock asked Mrs. Thatcher: "Do you really want to encourage negotiations or are you still obsessed with securing humiliation, no matter what the cost or how long it takes?"

At issue is an unspoken government tactic. For the past few months, it has become clear that many miners have gone back to work, and that flow is continuing.

About 50,000 of Britain's 188,000 miners defied the strike call from the start. Since November, another 25,000 or so have gone back to work, according to the coal board.

Mrs. Thatcher said that there had been seven rounds of negotiations already, that all were fruitless because Mr. Seagrill never budged from his "impossible demand" that there be no pit closures, and that having a written pledge was essential for new talks.

Not everyone agrees with that view. Assar Lindbeck, an economist, says he sees the penetration of almost every Swedish institution by the unions, and now their entry into the ranks of industrial ownership, as a threat to the pluralism he thinks essential to liberty.

But one does not hear even from Mr. Lindbeck and his allies in Sweden, or for that matter anywhere else in Western Europe, the kind of outright hostility to unions that one regularly hears in Britain.

stock fell \$1.375 a share, to \$38.125, on news of the report.

■ **EPA Seeks \$6.8 Million Fine**

The Environmental Protection Agency announced Thursday that it is seeking the largest toxic waste penalty in its history, \$6.8 million, against Chemical Waste Management Inc. of Oak Brook, a Chicago suburb.

The Associated Press said the agency filed a civil complaint Thursday alleging that the company violated federal regulations governing the "use, record-keeping and marking of PCBs between 1980 and 1983" in storing the toxic waste material.

Company officials could not be reached immediately for comment. Studies have shown that PCBs, or polychlorinated biphenyls, cause liver damage in humans and cancer in laboratory animals. They were used for half a century as insulators and coolants in a variety of industrial products, primarily electric transformers. The EPA banned their production in 1976.

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But

Baker Calls Tax Plan 'Simply a Starting Point'

Treasury Nominee Fields Questions As He Heads Toward Senate Approval

By Peter T. Kilborn
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The unanimous vote of support by the Senate Finance Committee for James A. Baker 3d, President Ronald Reagan's nominee as secretary of the treasury, all but assures his confirmation by the full Senate next week.

But Mr. Baker, who is leaving the White House after four years as the president's chief of staff, encountered bipartisan misgivings over the most important legislative issue on the Treasury's agenda this year: the overhaul of the tax system proposed by the man with whom he is switching jobs, Donald T. Regan.

Mr. Baker, testifying Wednesday at his confirmation hearing, said the president considered both the spending "freeze" he will recommend next month and tax "simplification" equal in importance and wants both to become law this year.

"These are equal priorities for him on the domestic agenda," Mr. Baker said. At the same time, however, Mr. Baker showed a greater willingness than Mr. Regan to reconsider many of the proposal's most controversial provisions. As senators raised objections to one provision after another, Mr. Baker said repeatedly that the tax plan was "simply a starting point" and "nothing but a starting point."

Mr. Baker disputed a senator's contention that the dollar was overvalued. "I think the dollar is very, very strong," he said. "It's not a question of too high or too low." He confirmed that the United States might do "a little bit more" intervention in the foreign exchange markets to control sharp changes in currency values, but said it had not intervened after the meeting last week of Mr. Regan and the finance ministers of Britain, France, West Germany and Japan.

He said the administration was

also "dead set against returning to a policy of protectionism," a statement questioned by Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey. Mr. Baker said he supported trade restraints on such imports as steel, textiles, motorcycles and Japanese automobiles.

"You don't want to return to protectionism," Mr. Bradley said, "but that's a pretty good package there." Mr. Baker replied that the areas mentioned represented administration responses to unfair trade practices.

The tax simplification plan's proposals to remove tax breaks tied to capital gains, state and local taxes, business investment and employee health benefits, he said, were something "we have to take a close look at."

Most of the 20 senators who questioned Mr. Baker, including Republicans, saw deficit reduction as the first priority and tax reform as something that could wait.

"The most important problem facing this country" is the deficit, said Senator John H. Chafee, Republican of Rhode Island. "We've only got so much energy and I'm not so sure that getting tangled up in the tax reform might divert our attention from the principal objective."

Senator Bob Packwood, Republican of Oregon and the committee chairman, said after Mr. Baker's appearance: "We're not even thinking about a tax reform bill."

Beyond tax reform, Mr. Baker shed little new light on how the administration's economic policies might evolve during his tenure at Treasury. He said he expected a continuation of the "tensions" between the Federal Reserve Board and the Reagan administration, and confirmed previous statements by Mr. Regan that the Treasury is conducting "low-level" studies to curb the Fed's independence.

Mr. Baker said the president would retain his Council of Eco-



James A. Baker 3d testifies before the Senate Finance Committee.

mic Advisers, now down to only one of its three members, but gave no indication who the president might name to succeed the last chairman, Martin S. Feldstein.

Mr. Baker expressed doubts about Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige's campaign to merge the Commerce Department with the office of the Special Trade Representative under a new Department of Trade.

Budget Tangle in Senate

Sara Fritz of the Los Angeles Times reported from Washington:

The chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Senator Barry M. Goldwater of Arizona, said Wednesday that he would accept whatever increase President Reagan wanted in the Pentagon budget.

"He's the commander-in-chief,"

Mr. Goldwater said. "I listen to him."

Mr. Goldwater's attitude presented a major obstacle for Senator Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, who had asked committee chairmen to give him their estimates by Friday for reducing spending.

Using these figures, the majority leader hopes to draft a budget that would be \$50 billion less than the one for fiscal 1986 that the president is scheduled to present to Congress on Feb. 4.

Not only did Mr. Goldwater indicate that he did not intend to submit a lower defense spending proposal to Mr. Dole by Friday, but he also suggested that he would not mind if the military budget were allowed to rise higher than the 5.7 percent increase requested by the Pentagon.

"I would like to see a higher figure, but 5.7 percent, 5.8 percent or even 6 percent is a figure we can meet without doing any damage to the economy," Mr. Goldwater said. Opposition from Mr. Goldwater and others is forcing Mr. Dole to back away from one of his original objectives: a freeze in defense spending at current levels. In addition, Mr. Dole has discovered that he cannot meet his self-imposed deadline to complete work on the Senate Republican budget plan by Feb. 1.

Senator Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, also acknowledged that the Feb. 1 deadline could not be met. "If you think we're going to have a detailed budget plan by Feb. 1 with all the specifics, you're mistaken," he said.

Ex-Official Testifies CIA 'Sold Out' To Westmoreland on Troop Strength

By M.A. Farber
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — George W. Allen, a former deputy chief of Vietnamese affairs for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, has testified that the CIA "sold out" to the military in 1967 on the issue of enemy strength in South Vietnam and that President Lyndon Johnson was given a "dishonest and misleading" estimate that fall.

Mr. Allen said Wednesday in U.S. District Court in Manhattan that General William C. Westmoreland was "ultimately responsible" for "this prostitution" and that the CIA, by "going along with it," had "sacrificed its integrity on the altar of public relations and political expediency."

As a result, Mr. Allen testified, Washington was left "essentially with an inadequate understanding of what we were up against."

Mr. Allen, who retired from the CIA in 1979 but still works under contract there, appeared as the second witness for CBS in the trial of General Westmoreland's \$120-million libel suit against the network.

During the Tet offensive, which began in late January 1968, Mr. Allen said, "the chickens came home to roost." He estimated that at least 400,000 armed troops took part in that attack. That was about 100,000 more than the total enemy troop strength then acknowledged by the military and the CIA. Mr. Allen said that, during 1967, he and some CIA colleagues had argued

for an enemy force estimate of about 500,000.

The suit stems from a CBS documentary in 1982, "The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception," that charged General Westmoreland's command with engaging in a "conspiracy" in 1967 to show progress in the war by minimizing the size and nature of North Vietnamese and Vietcong forces.

As part of this "conscious effort," the broadcast said, General Westmoreland removed the Vietcong's part-time, hamlet-based self-defense forces from the listing of enemy strength, known as the order of battle, and refused to allow a current count for them to appear in the 25-page special estimate for the president in November 1967.

Mr. Allen, who testified Tuesday afternoon that the self-defense forces might have accounted for as much as 40 percent of U.S. casualties in Vietnam, said Wednesday it was a "lie" that those units could not be counted accurately.

"We existed," he said, "to make estimates."

Mr. Allen seemed on the verge of laying part of the blame for the CIA's "sellout" on Richard Helms, then director of the CIA and the official who signed the estimate for the president.

Mr. Helms, Mr. Allen said at one stage, "made it clear to our staff that he was not prepared . . ."

Judge Pierre N. Leval cut off the

witness and called the lawyers to the bench for a private conference. Later, Mr. Allen said only that he heard Mr. Helms "express himself on more than one occasion" about the conflict with the military over the figures.

Mr. Helms is not expected to testify at this trial.

In a pretrial affidavit solicited by General Westmoreland's lawyers, Mr. Helms said the "disagreement" over enemy strength was not "fundamental to the conduct of the war," that he was under no pressure from "the military or any other source" to accept low numbers and that the estimate he signed "represented the highest quality of intelligence analysis given the 'softness' of much of the data."

Mr. Allen said that, in 1975, when a congressional inquiry was conducted into the dispute, he was told by William E. Colby, who had succeeded Mr. Helms as director of the CIA, to be "guarded" in his testimony in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Allen recalled driving to Capitol Hill with Mr. Colby and others on the day of their appearance. Mr. Colby, he said, looked at him and said he "didn't want to put ourselves in the position of attacking the military."

"I now see very clearly it was a whitewash," Mr. Allen told the jury, "and I regret I conformed."

General Westmoreland, who commanded U.S. forces in Vietnam from January 1964 to June 1968, contends that CBS defamed him by saying he had lied to the president and the joint chiefs of staff about the true strength of the enemy.

U.S. Advisory Council Seeks Total Ban on Cigarette Ads

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal National Advisory Council on Drug Abuse has called for legislation to prohibit all advertising and promotion of cigarettes in the United States.

The council said Wednesday in a letter to Margaret M. Heckler, the secretary of Health and Human Services, that smoking was "one of the most widely practiced and destructive forms of substance abuse in America today."

Cigarette makers spend \$1.5 billion a year on advertising and promotion, the council estimated. That, it said, "attests to the virtual flood of cigarette advertising which now exists in our print media."

A law banning cigarette commercials on radio and television took effect Jan. 2, 1971. The council called for a ban on advertising in magazines and newspapers, on billboards and at concerts and sports events. It urged that cigarette companies be prohibited from sponsoring concerts and sports events.

Lloyd Johnston, a council member, said, "Most smokers establish their addiction before the age of 18 and are 'not of an age' to make a mature choice. Cigarette advertisers may say they do not aim at the adolescent market, he said, but 'they are reaching that market.'"

William D. Toohy Jr., a spokesman for the Tobacco Institute, a trade association for cigarette manufacturers, said he had not heard of the recommendation, but he described it as "extremely ill-advised."

U.S. and European Freeze Is Circling Back to Siberia

By Lee Dye
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The cold wave that earlier this month struck Europe and has now paralyzed the East Coast of the United States has given scientists an insight into global weather patterns.

Jerome Niekirk, a scientist at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in La Jolla, California, believes the storm began to gain speed over northern Europe several weeks ago before it began its assault on the Atlantic states. He thinks it will move slowly across the United States and over the Pacific, then end up in the Far East, not far from where it began, in the northern reaches of Siberia.

He said high atmospheric pressures in the northern European countries and Siberia pushed cold weather south, "encouraging storms to form in the Mediterranean and southern Europe."

That resulted in something called "blocking," Mr. Niekirk said. The term, he added, means the normal atmospheric flow from west to east is "blocked," for reasons not yet fully understood, and the westerly winds that normally would confine the cold to Europe do not form.

"When that happens, the cold moves westward very slowly," he said. When it reached the Atlantic coast of the United States a couple of weeks ago, it created high pressure areas over the Arctic and forced cold weather south.

Additional storms form along the forward ridge of the cold front, and "each storm drags more cold air down with it as it moves south." Thus, the weather system, while really moving east to west, has been dubbed the "Alberta Clipper" or the "Siberian Express" because of the cold air it has brought from the north.

Dr. Roger Wakimoto, of the atmospheric sciences department at the University of California, Los Angeles, described the phenomena as "a chain reaction type of thing."

Mr. Wakimoto said the "blocking" effect has a profound effect on weather patterns, both when it forms and when it fails.

"I would be more interested in what causes it to break down," allowing storms to move into unexpected areas, he said. "If we could do that, the accuracy of our predictions would go much higher."

Papal Board Urges Ban on Space Arms

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

ROME — A scientific group that advises Pope John Paul II has recommended "banning, the placement and testing of all weapons in outer space."

The group of 33 scientists and four clergymen said in a statement Wednesday that "it is essential to prevent a spiral of competitive deployment of weapons in space."

The report was based on a meeting held in October under the auspices of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences on "the impact of space exploration on mankind." It came as another scientific meeting sponsored by the Pontifical Academy was being held here specifically on weapons in space.

It was not immediately clear if the report would lead the Vatican or the pope to take a firm position against all space weapons.

Diplomats and scientists involved in the meetings said that they doubted that either the scientists or the Vatican would take a clearly political stand on a question that sharply divides the United States and the Soviet Union. President Ronald Reagan has proposed a research project on space-related defenses against missiles, and Moscow is seeking negotiation of a ban on weapons in space.

The report praised "the spectacular achievements" of space exploration but said these had "not as yet fully contributed their potential to the reduction of poverty, of illiteracy, or to the improvement of public health of the poorer nations of the world."

The report urged that developing countries take part in space exploration and said new global communications systems should be accompanied by efforts to assist groups "to maintain cultural diversity and to retain and enhance a sense of community."

The scientists said that the "two leading space powers" should reach agreement to ban weapons in outer space even in the absence of a wider international agreement.

Italy Reaffirms Support For Missile Deployment

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Italy's defense minister, Giovanni Spadolini, reaffirmed Thursday his country's commitment to the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe and said it was essential to the success of U.S.-Soviet arms talks.

Mr. Spadolini said he told President Ronald Reagan in a White House meeting that he was greatly encouraged by the talks Jan. 7 and 8 between the secretary of state, George P. Shultz, and the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, in Geneva. The talks resulted in an agreement to resume arms negotiations, which had been broken off 13 months earlier.

"I confirmed the strong and coherent line Italy follows in the implementation of its commitment to Euro-missiles," Mr. Spadolini said. "Their acceptance is an essential condition to the talks."

Mr. Spadolini expressed optimism for the success of the talks on medium-range missiles, strategic weapons and space arms.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said the Reagan administration had not had a response from Moscow on its suggestion that the new talks begin in Geneva in March.

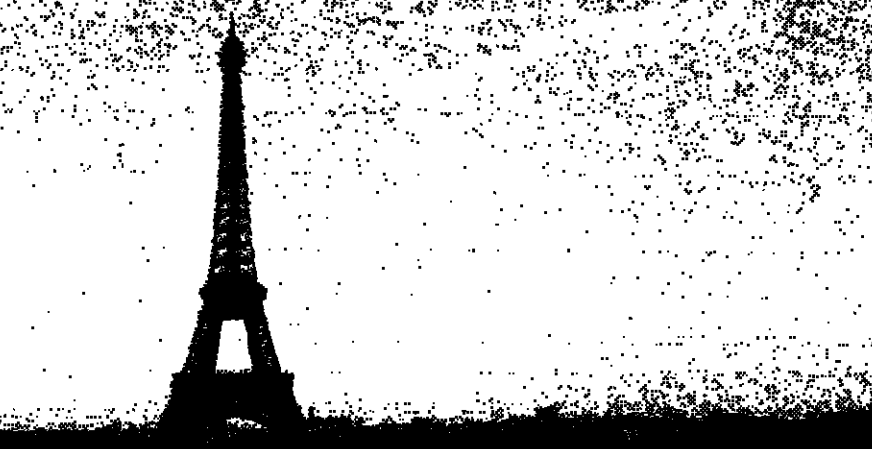
But Mr. Spadolini said that Mr. Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger had expressed the hope that negotiations would begin by mid-March.

U.S.-Soviet negotiations were broken off in November 1983 when Moscow walked out after NATO began deploying new U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe. The missiles are capable of reaching European Russia.

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Moscow's Latest Words On Chernenko: A Letter

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Konstantin U. Chernenko, who has been out of public view for four weeks because of illness, called Thursday for a halt in the arms race and said that only "concrete steps" would make it possible to "do away with the fear of the future."

Mr. Chernenko, 73, made the remarks in a letter to a Canadian high school student, Laurie Piraux, 18, of Calgary, Alberta. The text of the letter was distributed by the official Soviet press agency, Tass, along with a letter from Miss Piraux to Mr. Chernenko.

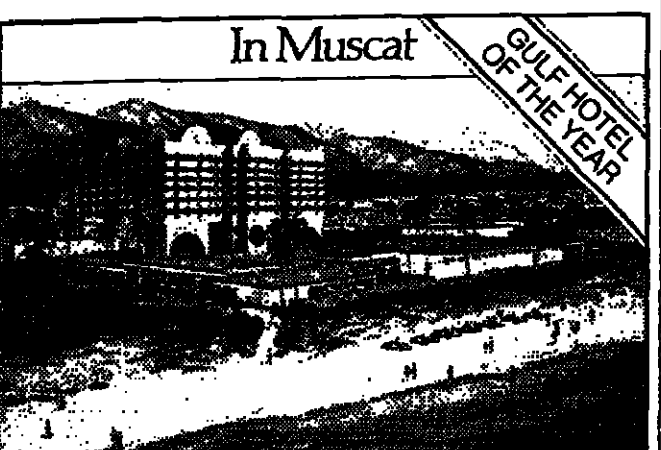
The reply follows a series of recent messages by Mr. Chernenko that apparently are designed to provide public reassurances on his health.

Mr. Chernenko was last seen in public on Dec. 27, when he awarded medals to several prominent literary figures. The next day it was announced that he would attend a Warsaw Pact summit meeting in mid-January in Bulgaria.

Mr. Chernenko's letter to Miss Piraux recalled the use of a similar device by his predecessor, Yuri V. Andropov, who publicized his reply to an American girl, Samantha Smith, 11, of Manchester, Maine.

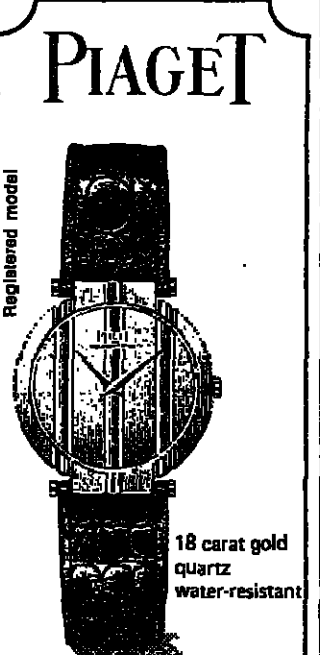
Mr. Andropov's letter was sent in April 1983, a month after he became seriously ill. He died last February.

Mr. Chernenko's letter, like Mr. Andropov's, cast Moscow's policy in the simplest terms possible. He said that young generations in the Soviet Union are "convinced" that the international com-



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China Steps Up Attacks Against Vietnamese, Cites 'Provocations'

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

BEIJING — China has announced that its forces counterattacked against Vietnam in recent days after weeks of "provocations" along the border.

The Foreign Ministry statement Wednesday gave no indication of the scope of the military actions, nor any other details.

But officials said the military actions were continuing and were on a scale greater than usual in the sporadic fighting that has gone on since 1979.

For the moment, Western diplomats said, a new war seems unlikely. They noted that Chinese military leaders told a visiting American military delegation last week that Beijing did not intend to prejudice its domestic economic growth with military "adventures."

Moreover, the diplomats said, it was far from clear that Chinese prospects in a new war would be any better than in 1979, when Beijing incurred heavy losses against stiff Vietnamese defenses.

Nonetheless, there were signs that tensions in the region had increased to a dangerous degree because of recent Vietnamese attacks on Chinese-supported guerrillas in Cambodia, which has been occupied by Vietnam since 1978. Among other things, the attacks have sharpened longstanding animosities between China and the Soviet Union, Vietnam's ally.

As the fighting between China and Vietnam has developed, Beijing and Moscow have sent high-ranking envoys to reaffirm their stands.

The Chinese foreign minister, Wu Xueqian, was in Bangkok on Wednesday, where he reportedly told his Thai counterpart, Siddhi Savetsila, that China would "teach Vietnam a lesson" if Vietnamese troops carried their attacks on Cambodian guerrillas into Thailand. The phrase was the same as that used by China's leader, Deng Xiaoping, to justify the 1979 attack on Vietnam.

Meanwhile, a Soviet deputy prime minister, Nikolai V. Talyzin, is visiting Vietnam on a mission that was officially described in Hanoi as one of support for Vietnam's "defense" and "economic reconstruction."

Khmer Rouge Attack
Khmer Rouge guerrillas, trying to head off a major Vietnamese

assault on their strongholds along the Thai border in northwestern Cambodia, attacked Vietnamese troops on two fronts Thursday, United Press International reported from Thailand.

The Khmer Rouge attacked Vietnamese troops around Khao Din, about 35 miles (57 kilometers) south of Aranyaprathet, early Wednesday and fighting continued in the area Thursday, Thai military sources said.

The Communist guerrillas also attacked a Vietnamese base little more than two miles from the Thai border along Highway 5, which leads to Phnom Penh, the Cambodian capital. The Vietnamese hit back with artillery fire, the Thai sources said, protecting supply lines serving Hanoi's forces near the Thai border.

South Korea Begins Election Drive Opposition Hopes to Turn Vote Into Referendum on Chun

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

SEOUL — Campaigning has begun for legislative elections that opposition forces hope to turn into a referendum on President Chun Doo Hwan.

The elections for the 276-member National Assembly are the second to be held since Mr. Chun seized power five years ago in a military takeover. But they are the first to include a militant opposition, the New Korea Democratic Party, whose leaders had long been banned.

Their chief sponsor is Kim Young Sam, who cannot run for office because he is still on a blacklist. In the last two weeks, policemen have surrounded his Seoul home four times to prevent him from attending political meetings. On Jan. 14, he was detained for five hours at the airport when he tried to visit Massan for a rally.

Anti-government activists have dismissed the Feb. 12 election as "meaningless." They say it will have no direct effect on Mr. Chun's grasp on the presidency. Moreover, the electoral system is designed to all but guarantee that his ruling Democratic Justice Party captures a solid majority.

However, opposition politicians say that if they can reduce the governing party's share of the popular

vote, compared with the last election, in 1981, they will have demonstrated a loss of public confidence in the president.

In addition, should the new political party win 20 to 25 seats, as many analysts believe it will, anti-Chun forces would have an effective voting bloc.

Complicating matters is the fact that four days before the balloting, a well-known opposition figure, Kim Dae Jung, is scheduled to return from exile in the United States. An aide to Mr. Chun said Tuesday that Mr. Kim was a "revolutionary" and would be sent to prison.

His imprisonment could cost the government support in big cities. The election will be the last to be held before 1988, when Mr. Chun promises to step down. Members of his party reject suggestions that the results will amount to a test of his popularity.

"This is not an election that will determine who holds power," said Lee Jong Ryool, a senior tactician for the Democratic Justice Party. But Mr. Lee acknowledged that the party would probably get several points less than the 35.6 percent of the popular vote it gained four years ago.

Under the South Korean system, voters choose two national assemblymen from each of 92 districts, or 184 altogether. The party that wins the most seats in this direct ballot-

ing is automatically awarded 61 of the remaining 92 slots, with the rest divided proportionately among the other parties.

Since the Democratic Justice Party is expected to elect one person in nearly every district, it would be difficult, to the point of impossible, to keep it from winning 150 or more.

A key test for the government may be public perception of how fairly the election is run. Past campaigns were marred by payoffs, intimidations and vote-rigging.

Overflight of North Alleged
North Korea claimed Thursday that two South Korean fighter planes infiltrated air space above the North's side of the Demilitarized Zone dividing the two nations on Wednesday, according to The Associated Press in Tokyo.

The official North Korean news

agency said the "deliberate military provocation" took place around 7:50 P.M. It did not say how long the alleged air space violation continued.

The North Korean report also repeated allegations that South Korean vessels fired on North Korean fishing boats Jan. 22.

The action was criticized by a

Struggle Busts New Caledonia Nickel-Mining Town

The Associated Press

THIO, New Caledonia — A sign at the edge of this virtual ghost town shows a skull and crossbones. Another warns French security forces they will be fired on if they come too close to a sandbagged encampment defended by pro-independence militants.

The red-blue-and-green flag of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front flutters in a gentle sea breeze. Across the river, in the center of town, the red-white-and-blue French flag flies over machine gun emplacements. Gunmen in battle dress patrol the streets and refuse to talk to strangers.

The flag of the Kanak front, which is fighting to win independence from France for this Pacific island territory, flew over town hall for 18 days after the guerrillas seized Thio on Nov. 22.

The siege ended after the French authorities on the island agreed to release all front members taken prisoner. The guerril-

las moved out of town to positions across the river.

The takeover of the town stunned European settlers who favor continued territorial status, and Thio has become a symbol of the struggle over independence for New Caledonia, which has claimed 20 lives since late November and left the island in chaos.

Nearly all the European residents have fled Thio, where 3,000 people once lived. One of the few who stayed during the siege said he will remain in Thio. "Where can we go?" he said.

Most of the pretty little beach-front homes have been abandoned. Many homes have been wrecked and looted.

French troops hunch behind a machine gun on town hall's front porch. Scores of troops hold the town, far outnumbering the Europeans who have stayed.

Independence-seeking militants have barricaded themselves inside tribal reservations outside

the town. The Kanaks, as Melanesian militants call themselves, carry knives, axes and clubs. They say their guns are just out of sight.

Thio became a flashpoint over independence after the Kanak front boycotted territorial elections Nov. 18 and demanded immediate independence.

But independence is apparently strongly opposed by most of the Europeans, Polynesians and Asians who make up 57 percent of New Caledonia's 145,000 people. The Kanak front claims it represents nearly all of the native Kanaks, who make up the rest of the population.

Thio, the main town on the east coast, is the site of the country's largest nickel mine. Nickel mining is New Caledonia's main industry, but the Thio mine has not operated since the siege.

The mine was worked mainly by non-Kanaks. The state-owned nickel company says much mine equipment has been sabotaged, and anti-independence groups

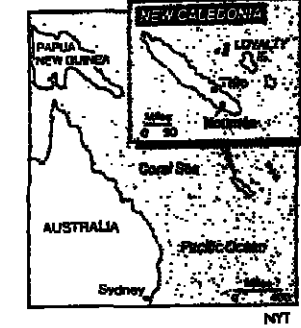
said the Thio mine was sabotaged by the front.

The independence fighters say the damage was done by rightist Europeans trying to discredit them. The front says it will not allow the mine to reopen until the nickel company recognizes the natives' sovereignty and the French release political prisoners seized after the siege ended.

Jacques Loquet, one of the few European members of the Kanak front, says the French forces have been going after Kanaks since the siege ended. More than 50 people have been arrested and the French are trying to break the front, he said.

Mr. Loquet, who says he favors a peaceful political path to independence, says many European residents could not accept the humiliation of seeing their town seized so easily by the Kanaks. Many are unlikely to return, he said.

The Europeans did not want to admit that after 130 years they were no longer the masters and



NTT

the situation was reversed," he said.

France Extends Emergency
A law extending the state of emergency in the French Pacific territory of New Caledonia was adopted Thursday in the National Assembly and was to go before the Senate later in the day. The Associated Press reported from Paris. The measure passed the lower house by a vote of 288-144, with only the Socialist Party voting in favor.

The Communists and the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic party voted against the law and the centrist Union for French Democracy abstained.

Taiwan Limits Inquiry By U.S. Into Murder

By Jim Mann
Los Angeles Times Service

TAIPEI — An official of the Taiwan government said Wednesday that U.S. investigators looking into the slaying in California of a dissident Chinese-American author, Henry Liu, will not be allowed to talk with the Taiwanese military intelligence officials arrested here in connection with the case.

The official said the U.S. investigators, who arrived Tuesday, were allowed to question two alleged figures from the Taiwanese underworld who have been arrested in connection with the killing.

The official discussed the Liu investigation on condition that he not be identified by name, title or agency. He said that his viewpoint re-

flected that of the Taiwan government.

"I don't think they can speak to any others besides these two suspects," he said of the U.S. investigators. "I don't think they have the right to make any further investigation beyond that line. What is beyond that line should be handled by ourselves and is already being handled by ourselves."

He said permitting interviews with the two underworld figures in custody was part of a compromise under which the U.S. investigators were being allowed to work in Taiwan.

He said there was "almost zero chance" that the two would ever be turned over to U.S. authorities for trial. Asked if the words "almost zero" meant that Taiwan was leaving open this possibility, the official replied, "almost zero means zero."

The official said that the two could not be turned over to the United States for trial because Taiwan has no formal diplomatic ties with the United States, because there is no extradition treaty between the two governments and because such extradition is forbidden under Taiwan law. The Taiwan press has suggested that it would violate Taiwan's sovereignty if its citizens were sent abroad for trial.

About the Taiwan intelligence officials now in custody, the Taiwan official said, "We are trying to find out whether they had prior knowledge, whether they learned about it later on, or whether they masterminded the case. It will take more time."

Meanwhile, it was learned from other sources that Taiwan authorities were planning to disclose evidence purportedly showing that Mr. Liu had a relationship with Taiwan intelligence officials.

The official said it had been found that Mr. Liu had "some working relationship" with Taiwan's intelligence bureau. But he said it was uncertain whether Mr. Liu had ever actually agreed to cooperate with intelligence officials or had been paid by them.

Asked about a possible motive for the Liu slaying, the official said that "maybe some" of the intelligence officials "thought it was a patriotic act to take action against the guy who wrote books against the government."

"I don't think the government would ever instruct them to take such a stupid action," he said.

Mr. Liu, the author of a book critical of Taiwan's president, Chiang Ching-kuo, was shot to death Oct. 15 at his home in Daly City, a suburb of San Francisco. The U.S. authorities have issued warrants for the arrest of Chen Chi-li, the reputed head of the United Bamboo Gang, Taiwan's largest underworld group.

Mr. Chen and two other alleged gang members are believed to have traveled to the United States to carry out the killing. In November, as part of what was called a crackdown on organized crime, Taiwan officials arrested Mr. Chen and a man named Wu Tung, one of the two alleged gang members.

Last week, Taiwan officials disclosed that the intelligence bureau of the Ministry of National Defense had been implicated in the case. It was first announced that Colonel Chen Hu-men, a middle-level intelligence official, had been arrested in connection with the Liu killing, and later that Vice Admiral Wang Shi-lin, director of the ministry's intelligence bureau from 1983 until this month, had also been taken into military custody.

The team of three U.S. officials began its investigative work here Wednesday.

Rebels Claim Ethiopians Killed 27 Prisoners

New York Times Service

KHARTOUM, Sudan — An Ethiopian rebel group has accused the government of killing 27 prisoners of war and wounding 7 in Asmara, the chief city of Eritrea province.

The charge, made in a communiqué issued this week in Paris by the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, was repeated Wednesday by spokesmen for the secessionist group in Khartoum.

Semere Rassom, one of the spokesmen, said the killings occurred Jan. 9 and 10. According to reports from Eritrea, Mr. Rassom said, Ethiopian soldiers opened fire Jan. 9 in a room full of Eritrean prisoners, killing four and wounding seven.

The following day, he said, General Merid Negesse, a member of the Ethiopian Army's general command of the northern front, ordered 23 prisoners taken to the outskirts of Asmara and shot by a firing squad. Mr. Rassom did not suggest a motive for either action.

He said reports indicated that 12 other prisoners were taken to the Ethiopian government's special prison in Asmara for extensive interrogation. Their fate is unknown, he said.

Mr. Rassom attributed reports of the deaths to "excellent Eritrean sources" but would not identify them.

The rebel group has previously accused Ethiopian authorities of murdering Eritrean fighters and of forcing the starvation of civilians affected by famine.

The group protested Ethiopia's seizure and confiscation of the Golden Venture, an Australian ship bound for Sudan with wheat for drought and famine victims in Eritrea. The food was to have been shipped to Eritrea by the end of January for distribution among the most severely affected victims, Mr. Rassom said. The ship was seized Jan. 13 at the Ethiopian port of Assab.

Ethiopia rejected the rebels' recent call for a cease-fire so that food and aid could be distributed in remote sections of Eritrea.

3 Rival Groups Unite

Three of the four rival Eritrean guerrilla groups announced Thursday that they had joined forces. The Associated Press reported. The announcement, in a statement released in Rome, said the formal agreement to unite was made Wednesday in Khartoum.

Several guerrilla leaders said in December that unification, after nearly a decade of rebel feuding, would give them more influence internationally and allow larger and more effective military operations in Eritrea.

Abdullah M. Jame, a guerrilla spokesman based in Rome, said the new organization was called the Eritrean Liberation Front-United Organization and would be led by Osman Saleh Sabbe.

Mr. Sabbe headed a splinter group known as the ELF-People's Liberation Forces. He will lead a 15-member executive committee, comprising five members from each of the three guerrilla groups.

The three largest guerrilla groups claim that, united, they can bring military strength to the largest rebel organization, the Christian-dominated Eritrean People's Liberation Front, which has refused to take part in the unity efforts.

Cholera Report Questioned

Ethiopian Red Cross officials said Thursday that field workers had reported no incidents of cholera in northern Ethiopia despite reports that the disease was epidemic in at least 12 relief camps. Agency France-Press reported from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Tafara Shawul, the newly appointed secretary-general of the Ethiopian Red Cross, said the organization's teams in Bati and Mille camps, in northeastern Wollo province, had reported no incidents of the disease to headquarters. The Red Cross did send a medical group to the region to investigate the reports, he added.

Angolan Rebels Claim They Cut Power to Capital

The Associated Press

LISBON — The Angolan rebel organization, the Union for the Total Independence of Angola, said Thursday that its forces cut power to Luanda, the capital, and killed 136 government and Cuban troops in an attack in eastern Moxico province in the past week.

The UNITA statement, distributed here by supporters of the movement in Portugal, said that rebel guerrillas knocked down 10 pylons carrying electricity to Luanda from the Mabubas dam power station on Friday. It said two transformers also had been destroyed.

The action took place west of the town of Caxito, 70 kilometers (44 miles) northeast of Luanda, the note said.

The rebel group also said its fighters surprised government troops and Cuban regulars at the barracks in the Moxico capital of Luena on Monday, killing 108 soldiers in the Angolan unit and 27 Cubans. The claims could not be confirmed independently.

Both UNITA and the government of President José Eduardo dos Santos restrict access to foreign observers in most of the former Portuguese colony.

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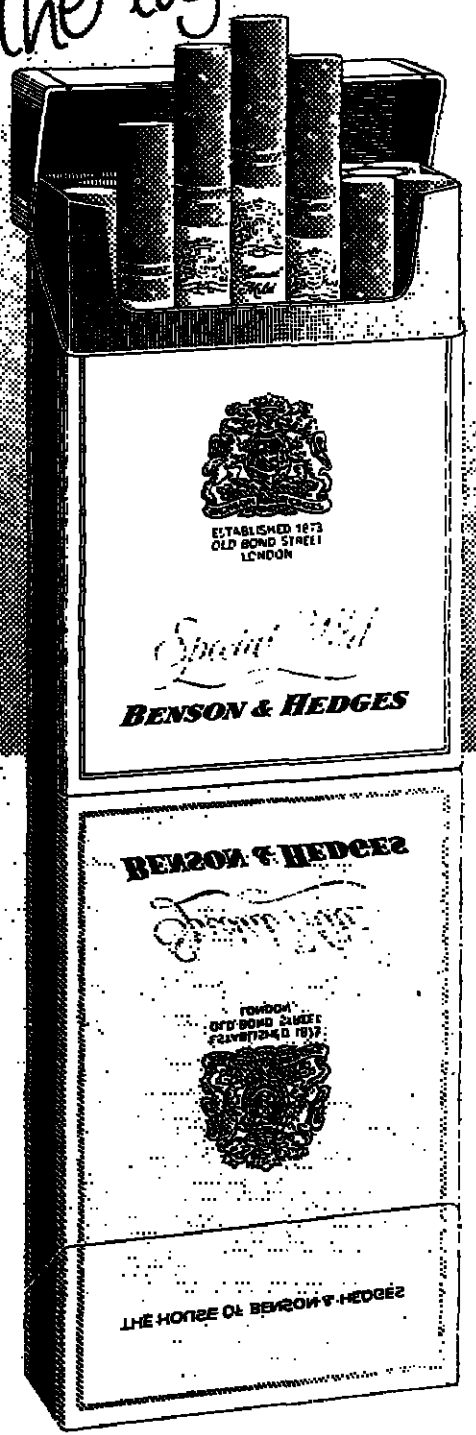
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15.45	SKY TRAX 2	
16.30	SKY TRAX 3	
17.30	GREEN ADRES	
18.00	THE BRADY BUNCH	
18.30	MORRIS & MINDY	
19.25	STARSLEY & HUTCH	
20.25	CANDIDO CAMERA	
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Prokofiev 'Romeo' Reaches the U. S. In Two Versions

by Anna Kisselgoff

NEW YORK — In case you don't know the story of "Romeo and Juliet," the Joffrey Ballet and American Ballet Theatre have now come to the rescue. Within a month of each other, at Kennedy Center in Washington, the two troupes presented U. S. company premieres of two European ballets based on Sergei Prokofiev's celebrated score.

As odd as this overlap of two major, expensive productions may seem, the same coincidence offers a revealing commentary upon the state of both European and American ballet. The Joffrey is presenting John Cranko's version created for his Stuttgart Ballet, originally danced in the United States by the West German company in 1969. ABT is presenting Sir Kenneth MacMillan's 1965 version, which had its U. S. premiere in the same year with Britain's Royal Ballet.

What does this double staging mean? Some would reply that it suggests a bankruptcy of imagination: Neither American company can think of anything else — nor can either one provide a new choreographer to create as good a treatment of Shakespeare's play as two British choreographers did within three years of one another.

Yet this overlap is also a reflection upon the Royal and the Stuttgart. It would have been inconceivable 15 years ago for the Royal to permit one of its signature pieces to be performed by another company in New York. The MacMillan "Romeo" showed the Royal's ensemble playing at its finest and served as a consistent vehicle for established stars — Margot Fonteyn and Rudolf Nureyev — and new ones, including the young dancers for whom it was created, Lynn Seymour and Christopher Gable. Cranko's version contributed greatly to the Stuttgart's initial reputation.

Nowadays, the Royal doesn't visit New York and the Stuttgart not at all. Cranko died in 1973 and MacMillan will divide his time between the Royal and Ballet Theatre, for which he has recently become "artistic associate." Moreover, the two European companies have moved into different phases, even different styles. To say the Royal was identified with "Romeo and Juliet" at one time would not be wrong. Yet even good ballets can die if they are not performed often, and these are not.

And so we now have a relatively new concept at work: Better a reproduction than no production. Unlike the 19th-century classics, these two ballets are not open to major changes (there would be no point in doing them otherwise) and are restaged with their production values and choreographic text intact. MacMillan personally supervised his ballet's staging for ABT and Georgi Tsingirides did the same for Joffrey's "Romeo and Juliet." The result in each case is a copy of the original, not a new look at it.

There is a certain validity to this approach. If successful, the Joffrey and Ballet Theatre will restore to American audiences two popular full-evening narrative ballets, and each has chosen the version most natural to it. The Joffrey has previously staged other Cranko ballets, and MacMillan, whose earliest ballets in the 1950s were created under the aegis of Ballet Theatre, has had several works in its repertory.

Each company faces a dilemma. A mere copy is a fossilized work of art. To change too much is to meddle with a familiar ballet. Each company now needs to make the "Romeo" its own, chosen distinctly its own. The dancers need to give it their own interpretation, a Joffrey or Ballet Theatre stamp upon the set of spectacular values and theatricality that moved the companies to stage the ballet in the first place.

BOTH versions owe a great deal to Léonid Lavrovsky's 1946 Bolshoi Ballet production, which was based on Lavrovsky's collaboration with Prokofiev in 1940 for the original version at the Kirov Ballet. Prokofiev's programmatic score dictated a similarity of structure in the later two versions. In a few instances, MacMillan has been inspired by Cranko, whose three gypsies, for instance, become three hardworking harlots in MacMillan's staging.

And yet each choreographer has also created different images, some in minor scenes, that make the significant differences in the dramatic action. MacMillan has Paris attempt to force himself upon Juliet in the last act. She dances obediently. Then, as the choreography makes clear if rightly danced, she resists him as if he were assaulting her.

Cranko has no such detailed episode and he does not concentrate on intimate closeups as MacMillan does. On the other hand, he has general atmospheric ideas. His second act includes a harvest carni-



Glenn Edgerton, Dawn Caccamo in Joffrey version.

val, with obvious folk rituals. And this communal revelry contrasts with the private tragedy about to take place. MacMillan, instead, has a wedding party, to associate with Romeo's dream of marrying Juliet. Romeo stabs himself in Cranko's version, but swallows a potion in MacMillan's.

The major difference is one of overall emphasis. Cranko's ballet depends upon an ensemble picture while MacMillan's offers a dramatic focus on the principals. Cranko's stage values are highly pictorial. There is a constant play upon formal groupings and design to communicate emotion. The symmetry behind Shakespeare's play is repeatedly shattered by Cranko's asymmetry when a crisis comes to a climax. A strong Romeo and Juliet are of great help here, but they are less crucial than in the MacMillan staging.

In line with the interest in psychological themes he has shown elsewhere, MacMillan focuses on the lovers. There are four duets for them, each beginning with a "B" — ballroom, balcony, bedroom, bier. There is also more classical dancing in the MacMillan version, and it might seem more difficult. Yet Cranko's Soviet-style duets are also very technical and, because the Joffrey dances better than the Stuttgart, the virtuosity of the choreography is now more apparent.

Cranko's is the better ballet — faster paced, balancing the tension between individuals and the feuding clans. Cranko's designer, Jürgen Rose, offers a more colorful Verona than Nicholas Georgiadis's heavy Renaissance grandeur for MacMillan.

MacMillan's version is more real, and it needs the reality of dancers who stand out from the ensemble. In recent years, Ballet Theatre has pursued a no-star policy, presenting more of an ensemble image. Such leveling should not preclude star-quality performance, but it has not trained dancers, inexperienced in dramatic roles, to stand out in relief.

Finally, it is the company spirit that makes the difference. For MacMillan's "Romeo," the ensemble was a frame. For Cranko's, it was a tapestry into which the lovers' story was interwoven. The distinctions between the two versions can serve to justify two American productions of "Romeo and Juliet" — to offer not a choice but double pleasure.

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The Puttnam Enigma

PARIS — "Chariots of Fire" won four Academy Awards in 1982 and so far has returned \$100 million on its \$6-million cost. From a wise guy, its producer, David Puttnam, has become a sage with a CBE from the queen and an honorary degree from Bristol University, where he is giving a course this year on the role of the film producer. This month he is in Los Angeles, presenting detailed case studies of four of his films.

Puttnam followed "Chariots of Fire" with an impeccable small film, "Local Hero," and this winter released "The Killing Fields," a courageous epic about Cambodia under the heel of the Khmer Rouge. It has been said that Puttnam inspired the renaissance of the

MARY BLUME

British film industry, but aside from the emergence of one major production company, Goldcrest (of which he is a board member), he is not at all certain that any rebirth has occurred.

Puttnam should be in the catbird seat but sees himself on a helter-skelter instead. He is restless, dissatisfied, and says that if the financial situation has improved, the state of British filmmaking — despite such huge successes as "Chariots" and Richard Attenborough's "Gandhi" — has not.

"The jury's out and the jury's liable to remain out for another two years. I just think that we don't have the entrepreneurial zeal and ability that the Americans have, to learn by our mistakes quickly. We're slow to capitalize on our successes and we're slow to learn from our mistakes in films."

Puttnam — who has worked in advertising, documentaries and television — was in Paris to meet with the French minister of culture and a group of directors and producers to discuss the future of European cinema. At the last moment, the directors refused to sit down with the producers and the meeting fell apart.

"The Director's Guild in Great Britain had a meeting the other day about organizational things and apparently it was a shambles," Puttnam says equally. "One of the people said 'How can we straighten this out?' and someone else said 'We need a producer.' That might either be a prodigal or an epitaph for today's meeting. What they need is a producer."

The producer, says Puttnam, is responsible for all the things the camera cannot see. One of the few who can be referred to by the apparently contradictory words creative producer, he has little patience with schisms between art and money. Such divisive thinking, he says, is holding back the entire British film industry. He wants film to be considered in its broadest context, as part of what he calls the entire media spectrum.

"One thing that irritates me is the poverty of the debate within which film gets discussed. Film is only one element in the media mix but you get no sense of people backing off and seeing how film and television, for example, are interlinked. And you cannot discuss television without discussing the other media and technologies."

Without serious debate and study, Puttnam claims that vested interests ("the old men in gray suits" and amateurs "the eternal undergraduates") will retain the status quo. To dramatize his view, he has let it be known that he is thinking of abandoning film and returning to advertising, taking a job with Saatchi and Saatchi, Britain's most visible agency. He says he will make his decision by the end of February.

"When you consider the long-term role of film and television, one of the big players in all this, it seems to me, will be advertising. It would seem to me a good idea to inject a bit of philosophy and long-term thinking into that equation."

Advertising is one of the major levers of the economy. And it's been a totally quiet — not-lever, if you like. It would be good to know that there is some thinking there that wasn't just cost-cutting thinking. There's a fantastic quality of research available within the agencies, they could really be key players in all of this. They could be malign and they could be benign."

PUTTNAM is volatile and thoughtful, ambitious and visionary, good at imagining the whole. When he left school abruptly at 16, his teacher scrawled at the bottom of his report, "This boy is a total enigma." His company is called Enigma Productions. He is a money man given to moral distinctions between what he calls the malign and the benign and he uses the word exasperation quite a lot. He is a hard-nosed entrepreneur and he also has a rousing romantic view of cinema that goes back to the films that he saw in north London, where he was born in 1941.



David Puttnam.

"I fell in love with cinema watching 'Pinocchio.' If you cut out all the 'Pinocchios,' where do you develop an affection for the cinema? We don't build audiences any more. When kids go to the cinema in America today, they're seeing a concrete product that has no growth in it. If you love Eddie Murphy films you're not going to move into Martin Scorsese, you're going to remain an Eddie Murphy fan, while before you could move from Disney to musicals to Kazan, and it was a very gentle slope."

"My whole ethical basis of my life and certainly my mental awakening was not at school, it was the American film of the 1950s — Kazan and 'On the Waterfront.' Zinnemann, and to a degree Stanley Kramer. I was sitting there like blotting paper. My vision, right or wrong, was of a society that was fair-minded, where winners emerged, and evil was overcome."

Puttnam has a Norman Rockwell print in his office at home. Whether the image it gives of the United States is true or false is irrelevant to him: It is the image he grew up with.

He deplores the violence of Brian de Palma's films and thinks there is a direct relation between violence in film and violence in life. "Every time I open my mouth on the subject, I feel as if I'm tacitly advocating censorship and tacitly advocating a kind of propaganda cinema. I'm not, I'm suggesting that there be responsible filmmaking. I do think filmmaking is incredibly important."

Yes, but Puttnam did produce "Bugsy Malone," a gangster comedy played by children, and "Midnight Express," one of the most violent films ever made. "Bugsy Malone," he says, was simply the only way he and his best friend, Alan Parker, who was then a director of TV commercials, could break into films.

"We thought we'd use the same expertise we'd developed in advertising and come up with a product," he says.

"Bugsy Malone" was a product that sold well enough to enable Puttnam to launch another TV director, Ridley Scott, with "The Duellists," a classy adaptation of a Conrad story.

BY then Puttnam was ready to move into the big time, and he and Parker made "Midnight Express," with a budget three times that of "Bugsy Malone." "Midnight Express" was not an example of responsibility," Puttnam admits. "It is a malign film. But you must understand, and I feel strongly about this, we were nowhere in Britain. I mean, to say you were a filmmaker in Britain in 1975 was a joke. Ten years later, people forget that. You either got a small grant from the British Film Institute to make an experimental film or you didn't exist outside of the television and commercial business."

"So the first thing was 'Bugsy,' just to get a film made. Then we did 'The Duellists,' which was terribly well received but seen as an art film. Our next determination was to show we're just as good filmmakers as the Americans. We wanted material that from American standards was commercial. We wanted to dazzle them commercially."

"Midnight Express" is certainly a malign film, but it's a film that turned me into a mainstream film producer. And it gave me a negotiating position. Without it I would never have been enormous. Quasi cans started in 1937, 16-ouncers in 1954. Ring-pulls came in 1962 (Iron City Beer, Pittsburgh), and the sleek, modern, conservation-wise, non-detachable (except when it breaks off in your hand) pull-top was introduced in 1975.

Those are the institute's milestones. They are not mine.

The first beer can I personally handled was painted olive drab because it was made for the troops in World War II. From Pearl Harbor on, all two billion cans produced during the war went to servicemen abroad, and people were worried that The Enemy might sight a gun on the glint off a can of Bud.

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On Jan. 24, 1935, the Krueger Brewing Co. sold the first canned beer to the parched people of Richmond, Virginia.

Since that historic day, 610 billion beer cans have been produced, though through the years the changes, the institute avers,

er have had the chance to make 'Chariots of Fire.'

"Chariots," with its boyish idealism, was, says Puttnam, a sort of expiation for "Midnight Express." "I wanted to give the audience the sort of feeling I had at my best when I walked out of the cinema."

"The Killing Fields" had a \$12.5-million budget and is Puttnam's homage to the semi-documentary film, "The Battle of Algiers." It was also an attempt to expiate his misplaced enthusiasm when the Khmer Rouge took over Cambodia.

AGAIN he used an untried director, Roland Joffé, who came through with flying colors. The story centers on the friendship of a New York Times reporter, Sydney H. Schanberg, and his Cambodian interpreter, Dith Pran, who is cruelly imprisoned by the Khmer Rouge. At the end, the two men are reunited to the strains of John Lennon's "Imagine."

The use of "Imagine" caused some surprise and a lot of heavy explanation. The reason was benign manipulation.

"If 'Killing Fields' breaks even or makes a profit, I know there are 20 pieces of material lying around so far collecting dust that will become mailable for other people. You know this is a fashion business," Puttnam says. "I knew what Roland and I were doing when we put 'Imagine' at the end of the film and I knew without doubt that people would come out of the woodwork and slam us for it."

"I had in mind an audience commensurate with the cost of the film. And I knew we had to broaden that audience out to an audience where the tears had to be won a little more cheaply than if it had been a smaller picture. We couldn't afford to be austere, we've got to get an audience in to see that picture. It cannot afford to appeal to a high-minded audience in New York, San Francisco, Chicago and Boston. Not only does the film fail, but by definition the type of film fails."

Puttnam's next film starts shooting in Colombia and Argentina in April and with a \$19-million budget is his costliest so far. It may also be his most controversial. Called "The Mission," it is set in 1750 and deals with Jesuits who, having converted some Guaraní Indians, are ordered by Rome to desert them, Rome having sanctioned Portuguese slaving claims to the territory. The Jesuits refuse to abandon their charges and the Jesuits and the Indians are wiped out. Roland Joffé will direct and Robert Bolt, a scenarist of epics, has written the script.

Just now, as Puttnam prepares the new film and makes his decision about returning to advertising — a decision that seems more a metaphor than a likelihood — he is also deeply engaged in the government-sponsored British Film Year, which starts in April.

There will be lots of activities, there are lots of ideas. Puttnam is in the thick of it all. "It's aimed at this incredible untapped depth of affection for the cinema, unappreciated because we haven't really done the job which was done for us, audience building," he says.

When he was a kid there were five movie houses within walking distance of his house. When one of them was torn down recently, a workman on the site gave him two signs that might sum up his ambivalence to British film right now. One says "Exit"; the other, "Opening Monday and All Next Week."

Today the beer can is part of the basic costume of country-and-western macho. Right up there with the dangling cigarette. A cowboy can get as much emotion out of a beer can in the fist as John Garfield ever got out of a cigarette. You can carry one in the breast pocket of your denim jacket if you don't mind the cold.

In every sense of the word, the beer can is part of the landscape. And after only 50 years.

You expect me to cheer? An old geezer like me?

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We Didn't Hear the Same Concert

by Donal Henahan

NEW YORK — The most common line that occurs in letters of objection received by music critics, according to a small, privately financed poll, is this one: "I really can't believe we heard the same concert."

It is such a stock response that it tends to dull whatever sharp points the complainant may have tried to make. That is because the trouble with most clichés is not that they are false but that they are too old and too true to sing anyone — too true to be good.

Nevertheless, the critic who gives the matter any thought will readily admit, cliché or no cliché, that he does not hear the same concert as his readers. It should be obvious that no two members of any audience hear exactly the same musical performance. No two of us possess exactly the same degree of aural acuity or pitch perception. Our musical background and training vary. No two listeners have exactly the same temperament, life experiences, social standing and cultural advantages.

You are, let us suppose, an only child; I happen to be the 17th in a brood of 35. I am tall, handsome and immensely rich; you are rather plain. You are a sensitive flower; I am a clodhopper boot. I came to the concert late, while you dined downtown on Tex-Mex, of which you begin to be reacquainted in the middle of the slow movement. Or, in each case, the other way around. In sum, though the sounds transmitted by the instruments, human or mechanical, go out on specific and identifiable wavelengths, each of us picks them up with a slightly different antenna that adds its own interesting static.

As if the foregoing litany of truisms were not enough, consider the unavoidable problem of acoustics. Music as an art does not come to life until someone or something disturbs the air in odd ways that we recognize as pleasurable or otherwise interesting sound. Just how interesting that sound turns out to be depends largely on acoustics, whose effects may change in significance from performance to performance and from performer to performer. Although the basic character of any hall does not change much from performance to performance, the acoustical equation varies drastically for an orchestra playing a Mahler symphony, for a soprano singing Schubert's "Erlösung" or for a string quartet playing Webern's Opus 5.

That is why critics regularly find it necessary to take the acoustical character of a hall into consideration when reviewing performances. It can never be a dead issue, dismissed once and buried forever. Whatever

the venue, it remains one of the factors — sometimes the overriding factor — that any musician must deal with, night in and night out. In fairness to the artist, then, it is often not only proper but necessary to point out how the ambience of a hall may have affected the performance, for good or evil.

Let us say, for instance, that I go to Bayreuth and hear a baritone whom I know from other experience to have a voice of middling size. I am thrilled to discover that the tone has become not only herculean large but remarkably rich and expressive. He has blossomed from a timid mumbler into Wotan. I am forced to suspect that the smallness of the Bayreuth theater and its famously resonant acoustics have had something to do with this apparent miracle. The artist himself may even sing better and more confidently, knowing he need not shout to be heard.

Or, say, I hear the same pianist play a Brahms concerto in New York's Carnegie Hall and a Mozart concerto in Avery Fisher Hall. The Brahms should sound better in Carnegie, a hall that is more attuned to the romantic repertory, while the Mozart may come off very well in the drier ambience of Avery Fisher. But nothing in art is that simple. Factors also must come into play are innumerable factors such as the size of the audience (more bodies soak up more sound), the piano chosen by the soloist (different pieces demand different keyboard actions, different voicing adjustments and so on) and his tone-producing methods. Nor can we overlook the volatile question of the stylistic conceptions and musicianship of both pianist and conductor.

Rather often, to be sure, the quality of a performance overshadows acoustical questions and every other question as well. I may prefer certain music in an intimate place seating a couple of hundred devotees, but if a Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau decides to sing "Winterreise" in Carnegie Hall, I probably will be there, making whatever allowances are necessary. In the same way, I might prefer to hear the Tokyo String Quartet in my parlor rather than in Avery Fisher Hall's expanse, but sometimes we have to take what we can get where we can get it. A critic must reserve the right and duty, however, to mention the acoustical problems inherent in such mismatches of hall and artist where they seriously affect the musical outcome.

People with particularly keen ears would like us to believe that they sometimes can detect acoustical differences simply by moving into an adjoining seat. It is not necessarily to believe them to recognize that significant changes do occur from area to area. In both Avery Fisher Hall and Carnegie Hall,

for instance, I have often been impressed by hearing orchestral tone increase in roundness and musical fidelity when I moved to a rear location from my usual seat in the center of the hall. The move brings a slight loss in brightness and presence but a compensatory gain in focus, perhaps because of the proximity of back and side walls. Similarly, the standing-room-on-Carnegie's main floor offers strikingly rich sound, although it is under an overhang that might logically be supposed to dull the tone.

Do not take from this that the best seats in any house are always at the rear or under a balcony. I remember what a shock I had one night in the old Met when I moved after intermission from a side seat, under a balcony, to a higher-tier district in the center. The voices blossomed and the orchestra sounded like an orchestra, not like an ensemble trapped in a sewer. The old Met, in fact, was famous for its acoustics, with more variety of tone and volume from place to place than in any hall I have known. There was even an acoustically charmed spot on the stage from where, according to legend, voices projected with special power, amplified by some structural accident or other. Artists were said to jostle each other for the favored spot, like racehorses fighting for position in the home stretch, but I must confess I never witnessed that scene and find it hard to conceive of such unseemly behavior by opera singers.

So, I am sorry to belabor the point, sir or madam, but you are right: you and I do not, cannot, hear the same concert or opera or recital. Not ever. If nothing else, it is important to remember that each of us occupies a different space in the hall, one body to a seat. And even your seat selection can make a significant difference. For some reason that probably could be explained by a social theoretician such as Theodor Adorno or Walter Benjamin, the less you are able to spend for a seat in most halls, the better you will hear the music. As a rule, sound improves as you go up into the balcony, any balcony. Generations of poor but discerning students have known that. As music listeners grow older, more conscious of status and less keen of ear, their need to sit closer to the performers becomes greater. So, demographically speaking, does their ability to pay for the supposedly choice front seats. It's almost algebraically neat, isn't it? Unfortunately, at the moment I can't think of anything else that is uncomplicated about the question of why people hear different concerts in the same hall on the same night. Sorry.

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History in a Pull-Top Can

by Michael Kernan

WASHINGTON — I have a press release here that says Jan. 24 was the 50th anniversary of the beer can.

Thanks a lot.

My father was born before airplanes or TV or even radio, and I used to think, My God, that is old. That is an old guy.

Now I see I was born before the beer can. I thought beer cans went back to when guys in bowler hats brought their suds home from the saloon in little tin buckets. It looked that way how it got the name suds. In fact, just like a bucket of extremely soapy water. I thought they just welded a top on the bucket so they could take it to in watch John L. Sullivan fight Gentleman Jim Corbett, and that was the first beer can.

Not at all, according to the Can Manufacturers Institute.

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have been enormous. Quasi cans started in 1937, 16-ouncers in 1954. Ring-pulls came in 1962 (Iron City Beer, Pittsburgh), and the sleek, modern, conservation-wise, non-detachable (except when it breaks off in your hand) pull-top was introduced in 1975.

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stronger than. Aluminum didn't come in until '58.

On Christmas Eve 1959, assembling a toy garage, I looked at the unpainted underside and discovered it was made from Miller High Life cans. All the way from Japan.

For the institute, the big news of 1970 was the founding of the Beer Can Collectors of America. For me it was the story that divers on an ocean-bed archaeological dig off Mexico came up with several rusty ring-pulls, causing a wave of editorials about how we were littering the planet with the things. Little girls made them into necklaces, too, as I recall.

Today the beer can is part of the basic costume of country-and-western macho. Right up there with the dangling cigarette. A cowboy can get as much emotion out of a beer can in the fist as John Garfield ever got out of a cigarette. You can carry one in the breast pocket of your denim jacket if you don't mind the cold.

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FOR FUN AND PROFIT

On Getting the Most From Travel Budgets

by Roger Collis

ALFRED SLOAN of General Motors once said: "I know that at least half of my advertising money is being wasted. My problem is—I do not know which half."

A similar dictum might apply to the money that British companies spend on business travel.

According to an extensive recent survey by American Express, the 2.6 million executives who travel on behalf of British-based companies spend a total of £13 billion (\$14.6 billion) a year, or 4 percent of turnover, on travel and entertainment. This is twice the amount paid in corporation tax and four times that for advertising and promotion.

Yet few companies have effective policies to manage this expenditure, and in some cases they cannot even identify how the money is being spent.

For example, less than a third of the companies interviewed use their corporate card to negotiate the best deals with travel suppliers. Only 60 percent say they check all claims for expenses and only 28 percent itemize this expenditure into air travel, hotels, meals and so on. Moreover, cash advances to executives on the move amount to £780 million at any one time. This ties up vital cash resources and could be costing around \$94 million a year in bank interest charges.

Although four out of five companies say that their top priority is to reduce the absolute level of overall business expenses, nearly half of them think that this will increase as a percentage of turnover in the next two to three years. This seems to indicate that most companies believe they are presently getting value for money.

Travel policy is laid down at boardroom level in 84 percent of the companies interviewed and expense budgets in 58 percent. However, once the budgets have been set, most of the companies leave individuals to make their own travel arrangements. The secretary, American Express notes with disapproval, is the single most important decision-maker in organizing business travel. (In only 6 percent of companies interviewed is a travel manager responsible for booking flights and hotels.)

But there is nothing wrong with this. Presumably, executives and their secretaries know best what they want, and they need to have flexibility to make changes at the last minute. Tricia Dina, marketing manager, business travel, for the London-based travel agency Lum Poly Ltd., says that Shell, one of her accounts, has recently dismantled its travel division.

What is important is that executives should work with designated suppliers with whom the best corporate terms have been negotiated. But relatively few companies concentrate their travel budgets in this way. Only 42 percent have standing accounts with travel agents, according to the American Express survey. In fact, standing accounts with all travel suppliers make up only 14 percent of all business expenses. However, the £1.85 billion that this represents annually shows that even a 5-percent saving would give a £90-million dividend a year for corporate treasurers. And this is just the tip of the iceberg.

American Express says that air tickets account for 43 percent of travel budgets and hotels and meals for another 31 percent. But only 3 percent of companies have direct accounts with airlines and only 14 percent with hotel and restaurant chains, which are clamoring to offer corporate discounts of 20 percent and more.

"Business travelers are getting poor value for money. They often buy less efficiently than the British holidaymaker and they are a

lot less price-conscious," says Brian Donnelly, commercial director of Pickfords Travel Ltd. "Even companies that shop around for the lowest air fares fail to take advantage of the readily available corporate hotel rates."

A survey made a year ago in Britain by Chief Executive magazine showed that half the companies it interviewed were not receiving concessionary rates for hotel accommodation. In another sample of 300 business travelers, 73 percent reported that their companies had no policy on the use of specified hotels, while 54 percent claimed they could

Many companies get poor value, fail to use clout

spend more or less what they liked on a room. It is rare for accounts to be settled by corporate charge card. Most executives in Britain pay by personal check or credit card and claim the money back on an expense account.

This practice has led to a proliferation of card-based incentive schemes by the major hotel groups, aimed at the individual rather than the company. Hilton has its Executive Business Service, Sheraton its Executive Travelers Club and Hyatt its Gold Passport. Typically, these offer the executive free accommodation ("a bargain weekend break for two") after the required number of "business nights" have been clocked up. Trusthouse Forte even offered a sports car to the executive who had the most stamps in his or her Premier Club "passport."

Although some incentive schemes offer discounts, many companies are losing out. Ten percent off the published tariff doesn't begin to compare with the savings a company can make by making a direct deal with a hotel chain or travel agent.

Several travel agents have formed consortia for obtaining bulk discounts for hotel rooms. For example, Woodside, a Boston-based consortium of 65 travel agents, offers corporate clients up to 50 percent off regular room rates in 8,000 hotels throughout the world. The Woodside rate for the Intercontinental in New York is \$105 for a single room. This compares with the corporate business rate of \$140 and the normal published rate of \$165.

A good travel agent can save a client money by hunting through the jungle of airline fare structures for the best deal. One way is to exploit promotional fare offers on some routes. Another is to include a more distant point on a ticket (to which you do not actually travel) to take advantage of variations in government-adjusted fares or soft currencies. Flaming an east-west trip a year ahead can save up to 40 percent without any loss of flexibility, according to one travel agent. "We have a team of 16 air bookers who do deals with airlines and manipulate rules on complex itineraries," he says.

Travel agents can help negotiate special discounts with airlines, especially on frequently traveled routes. They should also be able to demonstrate to corporate clients the savings they have made through monthly, computerized travel-pattern analyses.

There's no prize for guessing that the solution being urged by American Express is for companies to centralize their travel spending with its Travel Management Services division and to make more use of corporate plastic in the form of the green Amer card, which, it claims, can cover 80 percent of business expenses away from the office. ■

What's Doing in Honolulu

by Robert Trumbull

HONOLULU — What's the best time to visit Honolulu? Anytime. The Hawaiian climate is so consistently balmy that the native Polynesian language has no word for weather. Normal daytime highs range from 80 degrees Fahrenheit (27 degrees centigrade) between December and March to 87 degrees — on rare occasions a little higher — between July and September. The annual rainfall of only about 23 inches (59 centimeters) is also evenly distributed, though winter is a little wetter.

Could this climatic bliss, along with other attractions, make Hawaii too popular? Eventually yes, says a demographer from the East-West Center, an international research and educational institution in Honolulu. The influx of tourists — more than 4.7 million last year — could, if it continues, discourage discriminating travelers, he predicted, and an effort is under way to improve Hawaii's image in what the tourism industry calls the upscale market.

For 60 cents (exact fare needed) the city buses take visitors to or near most points of interest in Honolulu and even clear around Oahu, the island on which the capital city is situated. Call 531-1611 for bus information. (The area code for the state is 808.)

All national car rental agencies are represented at the Honolulu International Airport and in Waikiki, the city's resort center. Drivers sometimes find Honolulu confusing because of the many one-way streets and inadequate street signs, so it is advisable to plan routes in advance. When flying to another island, check the three competitive inter-island carriers — Hawaiian Airlines (tel: 537-5100), Aloha Airlines (tel: 836-1111) and Mid Pacific Airlines (tel: 836-3313).

Virtually all first-time visitors to Honolulu go to Pearl Harbor to see the Arizona Memorial, the national shrine built over the sunken battleship of that name in which more than 1,100 navy men died during the Japanese attack on Dec. 7, 1941. Only the free tour offered by the U.S. Navy, which includes a documentary film, puts visitors on board the shrine itself. The boat for the navy tour leaves the Visitor Center, just west of the city, every 15 minutes between 8 A.M. and 3 P.M., except Mondays; it lasts about an hour and a quarter. Call 422-0561.

A visit to Paradise Park in Manoa Valley is a scenic tropical experience, with jungles to walk through, and performances by trained birds. A restaurant offers a view of rain forests and gardens. The valley is one of the rainiest spots on the island, so telephone (tel: 988-2141) to inquire about the weather. Open daily from 9:30 A.M. to 5 P.M. Admission \$7.50; \$3.75 for children between 4 and 12.

Another popular attraction is the Polynesian Cultural Center in the town of Laie on the island's north shore. In a setting of recreated villages representing half a dozen Polynesian cultures, students from the nearby branch campus of Brigham Young University demonstrate traditional dances and arts and crafts. Admission is \$14 for adults, \$10 for children, with an extra charge for lunch or dinner and an elaborate evening performance of island dances. For more information, call 923-1861. The center does not serve alcohol and is closed on Sunday.

The Bishop Museum, 1525 Bernice Street, is one of the world's leading repositories of Polynesian artifacts. Call 847-1443 for a tape-recorded message on the museum and the attached planetarium. Admission is \$4.75; \$2.75 for children 6 through 17. The museum is open daily from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Outstanding collections of vivid tropical fish, sharks and other marine creatures in simulations of their natural habitat can be seen at the Waikiki Aquarium, a short walk from the heart of Waikiki. The aquarium is



Statue of Kamehameha I in front of Iolani Palace.

open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Admission \$1.50; children under 16 free.

A trip to Waimea Falls Park on the north shore two hours by the No. 52 bus from Ala Moana Center, can be a memorable all-day excursion through some of the island's most beautiful natural surroundings.

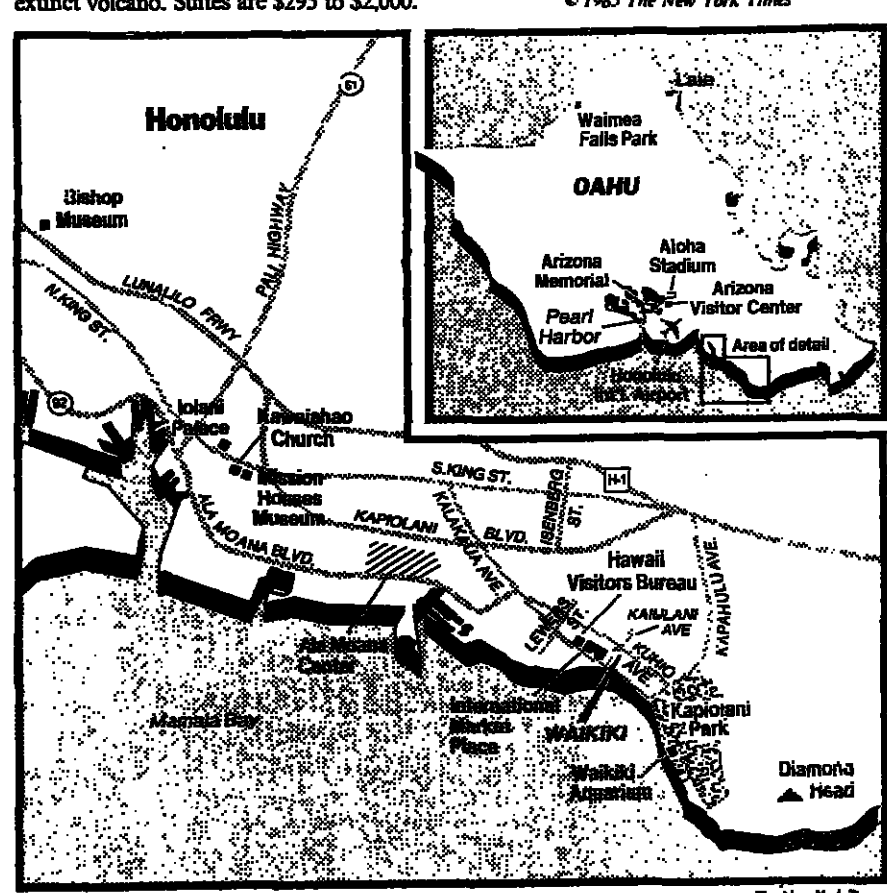
For a real understanding of the city, past and present, spend a couple of hours walking around its compact downtown — morning is the best time, being cooler. A good starting point is Iolani Palace, the former residence of the last Hawaiian monarchs, about 20 minutes from Waikiki by the No. 2 bus. To arrange a guided tour of this building, the only royal palace in the United States, telephone 536-6185. Nearby is the historic Kawaiahae Church, known as the Westminster Abbey of Hawaii, where sermons are still delivered in the Hawaiian language.

Most of Oahu's 157 hotels and condominiums — nearly 38,000 rooms, cottages and apartments — are crammed into Waikiki, which is seven-tenths of a mile (about one-kilometer) square.

The newest addition to the Waikiki skyline is the rebuilt Halekulani Hotel (2199 Kalanikaʻe Avenue, Honolulu 96815; 923-2311). Under the new owners, Mitsui of Japan, the informal cottage atmosphere of the old Halekulani has been replaced by an emphasis on elegance. The new construction consists of four interconnected buildings in a stepped design rising to 17 stories, but retaining the old main building. Nearly all the 456 rooms have sea views. Prices range from \$145 a day to \$2,000 for the deluxe suites.

Still a favorite is the venerable Royal Hawaiian Hotel, the "Pink Palace," right on the beach (2259 Kalakaua Avenue, Honolulu

96815; tel: 923-7311). Rooms start at \$95 a day for a garden view to \$250 for a sweeping view of the beach and Diamond Head, an extinct volcano. Suites are \$295 to \$2,000.



The New York Times

Twice As Much Art for Your Money

WASHINGTON — Flounder rushed into Bass' office at the State Department and cried, "The secretary wants a side presentation on the elections in Enchilada to show to the American people."

"I anticipated that," said Bass. "I've been putting one together. Sit down."

"This is the Garcia family, which lives in Miami and which financed the Liberal Peasant Association Party of Miguel Torilla."

"Who is Torilla?"

"He is known as 'The Hammer' because his people like to beat on opposition politicians with hammers. In 1971 we called him Enchilada's 'Criminal of the Year.' But he got 25 percent of the vote."

"Wow, it's going to be hard for us to support him."

"Not necessarily. We found a

WASHINGTON — Every time Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger goes abroad, I get the willies. The success of every mission seems to be based on how much U.S. military equipment he can give or sell to the country he visits, as well as his ability to persuade the head of the state he is drinking tea with to build up his armed forces.

I don't mind when Weinberger does a selling job on a Third World power, but I start shaking when he puts pressure on a country like Japan to get its military act together.

This is what Secretary Weinberger has just done on a trip to Tokyo. He wants the Japanese to rearm and become a military power to be reckoned with.

To those of us who served in World War II, memories die hard when it comes to allowing a power-

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Spain	Ptas. 17,400	8,700	4,800
Sweden	S.Kr. 1,160	580	320
Switzerland	S.Fr. 372	186	102
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Updating Clam Chowder

by Craig Claiborne and Pierre Franey

NEW YORK — Over the years, we have often been asked about the origin of the word chowder, which has a distinctly American ring. Surprisingly enough, the word is said to derive from the French word for cauldron, *chaudière*, the vessel in which the French who migrated to America from their coastal regions cooked fish soups and stews.

To tell the truth, we have rarely experimented with or created a clam chowder that was completely to our liking. The clam bits in both soups (unless canned) were too rubbery or chewy. The solution is not only in the seasonings but in the preparation of the clams. The tough "muscles" of the clams were chopped in the container of a food processor and the bits simmered with the remaining ingredients until tender. The soft body portions were then chopped and added toward the end.

Some years ago, we discovered a recipe in a regional French cookbook for a *chaudière de poisson*, fish chowder, and adapted it. We have elaborated on the original ingredients, but basically, it is a chowder with a French flavor.

MANHATTAN CLAM CHOWDER

14 chowder clams
4 pound lean salt pork (see note)
1/4 cup finely chopped onions
1 cup finely chopped green pepper
1 cup finely chopped carrots
1 cup crushed, canned, imported tomatoes with liquid
5 cups clam broth
5 cups water
bay leaf
teaspoon dried thyme
Salt to taste, if desired
Freshly ground pepper to taste

1. Remove and set aside the tough muscle of each clam. Reserve both the muscle and the softer body portions. Chop the muscles as finely as possible or puree them in a food processor, leaving the meat a bit coarse but fine. There should be about one and one-quarter cups.

2. Cut the salt pork into very fine dice. Put the dice into a kettle and cook, stirring often, until they are rendered of fat and are slightly crisp. Add half of the butter.

3. Add the onions and cook, stirring, until they are wilted. Sprinkle with flour and stir. Add the clam broth and water, stirring vigorously with a wire whisk. Add the chopped clam muscles and cubed potatoes. Bring to the boil and simmer 20 to 30 minutes until the potatoes are tender.

4. Finely chop the soft body portions of the clams or chop them using a food processor. Add this to the chowder and continue cooking five minutes. Stir in the milk, cream, salt and pepper. Bring to the simmer and swirl in the remaining one tablespoon of butter. Serve immediately. Serve, if desired, with common crackers or pilot crackers.

Yield: Ten to 12 servings.

Note: These traditional American dishes, in our opinion, must be made with salt pork or they will not be worth producing.

they are wilted. Add the green pepper, carrots and celery, and cook, stirring, about one minute.

4. Add the chopped clam muscles, tomatoes, broth, water, bay leaf, thyme, salt and pepper. Bring to the boil and add the potatoes. Simmer, skimming the surface to remove all trace of foam and scum, 20 to 30 minutes or until the potatoes are tender.

5. Finely chop the soft body portions of the clams or chop them using a food processor. Add this to the chowder and continue cooking five minutes, skimming the surface as necessary. Remove the bay leaf. Stir in the parsley and serve.

Yield: Ten to 12 servings.

BOSTON CLAM CHOWDER

24 chowder clams
1/4 pound lean salt pork (see note)
2 tablespoons butter
1 cup finely diced onions
2 tablespoons flour
4 cups clam broth
2 cups water
1 1/2 pounds potatoes, peeled and cut into 1/4-inch dice, about 3 cups
3 cups milk
1 cup heavy cream
Salt to taste, if desired
Freshly ground pepper to taste.

1. Remove and set aside the tough muscle of each clam. Reserve both the muscle and the softer body portions. Chop the muscles as finely as possible or puree them in a food processor, leaving the meat a bit coarse but fine. There should be about one and one-quarter cups.

2. Cut the salt pork into very fine dice. Put the dice into a kettle and cook, stirring often, until they are rendered of fat and are slightly crisp. Add half of the butter.

3. Add the onions and cook, stirring, until they are wilted. Sprinkle with flour and stir. Add the clam broth and water, stirring vigorously with a wire whisk. Add the chopped clam muscles and cubed potatoes. Bring to the boil and simmer 20 to 30 minutes until the potatoes are tender.

4. Finely chop the soft body portions of the clams or chop them using a food processor. Add this to the chowder and continue cooking five minutes. Stir in the milk, cream, salt and pepper. Bring to the simmer and swirl in the remaining one tablespoon of butter. Serve immediately. Serve, if desired, with common crackers or pilot crackers.

Yield: Ten to 12 servings.

Note: These traditional American dishes, in our opinion, must be made with salt pork or they will not be worth producing.

CHAUDIERE DE POISSON

(French fish chowder)

5 pounds fish bones with head and gill removed
2 cups dry white wine
6 cups water
2 cups coarsely chopped onions
1 bay leaf
2 cloves garlic, unpeeled but split in half
2 sprigs fresh thyme or 1/4 teaspoon dried
3 sprigs fresh parsley
2 ribs celery, broken in half
Salt to taste, if desired
1 1/2 pounds potatoes, peeled and cut into 1/4-inch dice, about 3 1/2 cups
4 tablespoons butter
1 clove garlic, finely minced
2 cups finely chopped onions
1/4 cup finely chopped green pepper
1/4 cup finely chopped leeks
1/2 cup flour
2 pounds white, nonoily fillets of fish such as flounder, sole or cod, or a combination of such fish
1/2 cup heavy cream
Freshly ground pepper to taste
3 tablespoons Ricard or Pernod, optional
Finely chopped parsley for garnish.

1. In a kettle or deep saucepan, combine the fish bones, wine, water, coarsely chopped onions, bay leaf, split cloves of garlic, thyme sprigs, parsley sprigs, celery, salt and peppercorns. Simmer, uncovered, about 20 minutes. Strain, discarding the solids.

2. Meanwhile, prepare the potatoes and let them stand in cold water.

3. Heat the butter in a saucepan and add the minced garlic, finely chopped onions, green pepper and leeks. Cook, stirring, about 5 to 10 minutes until the mixture is wilted.

4. Sprinkle with flour and stir to distribute it evenly. Drain the potatoes and add them to the saucepan. Add six cups of the fish broth made in the first step. Let simmer 10 minutes or until the potatoes are tender.

5. Meanwhile, prepare the fish. If flounder or sole is used, you will note that there is a line of tiny fish bones running down the center of each fillet. Run a knife on each side of this line and discard it. Cut the fish fillets into one-and-one-half-inch cubes. Add the cubed fish to the chowder. Simmer about five to 10 minutes. Add the heavy cream, salt, pepper and Ricard or Pernod. Serve piping hot sprinkled with chopped parsley.

Yield: Six to eight servings.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Losers Win in Quebec

Quebec's separatist movement, as a crucial force in Canadian politics, has now ended. Its great advocate for the past 17 years, the Parti Québécois, voted at its convention in Montreal last weekend to loosen its commitment to the cause. The party continues to favor an independent Quebec in principle, but it no longer intends to make independence the issue in the next provincial election.

The vote was an acknowledgment that, among French Canadians, the impulse toward national independence has been fading. The party's membership is falling, and the surge of enthusiasm for sovereignty that carried it to power in Quebec nine years ago will no longer keep it there. The leadership of the Parti Québécois decided that, if it wants to stay in office, it is going to have to set aside indefinitely any serious talk of separation.

This outcome of the separatist challenge is a triumph for Canadian democracy. There was a time, in the middle 1970s, when it seemed that Canada was not far from splitting into two or perhaps more fragments. It was not easy to see the terms on which French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians might be reconciled. But the federal structure held.

One reason was the language law that the Parti Québécois enacted, requiring much wider use of French in the province. That met the sharpest grievance of the French-speaking

population — that they frequently could not use their own language to earn their livings and carry out their business in a province in which they were the majority by nearly four to one. One consequence of that law was a shift by some businesses to Toronto, an unwelcome reminder of the economic costs that national independence might impose.

But there is more to it than that. In Quebec 25 years ago the English-speaking minority was urban and educated — the managerial and professional middle class. Quebec's working class, and the countryside, mostly spoke French, and among them the average level of education was well short of a high school diploma. But in the 1960s, after years of political passivity, French Canada began to press aggressively its claims to equality. That generated the separatist movement.

Nearly a generation later, French is far more widely used in business in Quebec. More important, the tremendous expansion of higher education has greatly increased opportunities for young French Canadians and expanded the numbers of them in technical and managerial jobs. Language lines no longer follow so closely the boundaries of social and economic class. The separatists' failure as a party of political revolution owes much to their historic success as a party of social reform.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Zeal in New Zealand

The latest episode in the trials and tribulations of the United States as an alliance leader is unfolding in New Zealand. The new Labor government there said it would not let nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed ships enter its ports or waters. The United States responded, entirely properly, that such a prohibition was inconsistent with New Zealand's obligations under the ANZUS treaty binding the two countries and Australia. This is the time of year when these things are ordinarily arranged, and the United States is now testing the New Zealanders by requesting permission for U.S. Navy warships to make a routine port call in March. A countdown of sorts has begun.

What most strikes the American eye is New Zealand's evident zeal for this gathering friction. The impetus does not lie simply in the familiar European-style combination of anti-nuclear and leftist elements. The cause appears to be genuinely popular and nationalistic; a small country making its special contribution to the harnessing of the world's nuclear furies. New Zealand may not be troubled by threats to its security, but large parts of its electorate are agitated by the perceived challenge to its integrity as a sovereign state.

The United States has been trying to talk the

new prime minister, David Lange, a Methodist preacher's son, into finding a way to continue the defense cooperation required for a working alliance. Mr. Lange's response is perhaps best indicated by his scheduled participation in a coming Oxford Union debate with the Reverend Jerry Falwell on the motion "that the Western nuclear alliance is morally indefensible." Mr. Lange is arguing the affirmative.

It was always possible for Washington to avert its gaze, pretend that Labor's election was a bad dream and wait for a fresh turn of New Zealand's political wheel. For there can be no pleasure or profit in entering into what is bound to be a tense encounter with an ally — an encounter, moreover, that can easily be painted in David vs. Goliath colors.

But an alliance that is an alliance only in the even-numbered years is not an alliance. And the leader of several alliances does not have the luxury of sitting it out. Its leadership responsibilities require it to make its best effort to engage its fellow democracies' participation in the agreed modes of cooperation.

New Zealand retains its sovereign right to decide whether alliance with the United States still serves its national needs.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Better the Pérez Way

The Reagan administration has pulled out of World Court proceedings in the Nicaraguan case, saying that the forum is being used "for political and propaganda purposes." But of course. What other purposes did Nicaragua ever have? That is insufficient reason for the United States to engage in unilateral political disarmament. Better to stay at The Hague and argue that whatever it is doing with respect to Nicaragua it is doing with its friends in collective self-defense against Nicaragua's depredations against them. That is its case, isn't it?

Regrettably, the World Court is not the only or the most important forum on Central America from which the Reagan administration is currently departing. It has just suspended the bilateral talks with Nicaragua that it had been conducting since mid-1984 in Mexico. The reason given for halting the talks is the same as the reason cited for entering them: to induce Managua to be more cooperative in the Contadora discussions of a regional solution.

The impression conveyed is that the administration is toughening its line. To what purpose? It is four years since Mr. Reagan entered the White House, and the basic ambiguity of

his policy is intact. Acceptance of a Sandinist regime moving toward peace with its citizens and neighbors is stated as the Reagan administration's goal. But its support of the contras and the longings plainly visible in its heart of hearts suggest to the Sandinists, and to many others, an intent to overthrow the regime.

A clear sign of the possibilities of coexistence is needed. The form it should take is for the administration to let the contra operation end. That is the Carlos Andrés Pérez solution. The former president of Venezuela declined to attend Daniel Ortega Saavedra's inauguration as president of Nicaragua on grounds that the Sandinists had discouraged a role for the opposition and thereby "cheated" friends of their revolution. Yet he opposes the U.S.-sponsored insurgency and is pressing for withdrawal of both the U.S. and the Cuban-Soviet presence in the region and for consolidation of the Nicaraguan revolution on the basis of pluralism, a mixed economy and nonalignment.

That world-class democrats like Carlos Andrés Pérez still see a way is powerful reason for the United States to help him find it.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

A Murky Spy Scandal in India

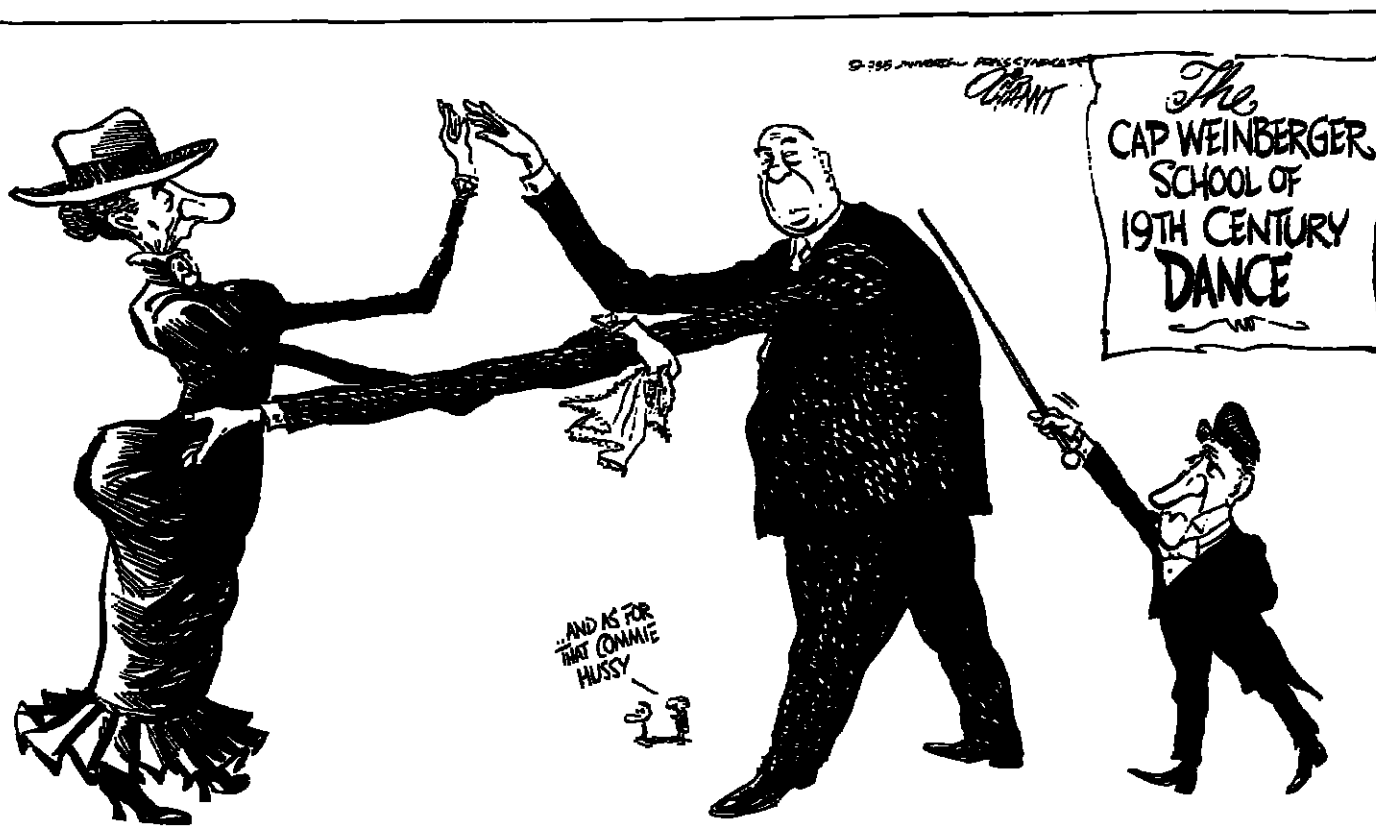
The wild conjectures from New Delhi about Indian "Quislings" betraying vital defense secrets to foreign agents for as little as a bottle of Scotch appear to fit all too familiar a pattern. True, the deputy military attaché of the French Embassy has detained 16 people, including some aides close to the offices of the prime minister and the president. The mystery still is: Who was spying for whom?

FROM OUR JAN. 25 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Airplane 'Bombing' Is Tried
LOS ANGELES — The United States Government entered the recent aviation meet here in a spectacular manner. Lieutenant Paul W. Beck, of the army, detailed as Government observer at the meet, was taken up in a Curtiss biplane and attempted to drop bombs on a given spot from a height of 250 feet. The bombs were represented by bags of sand. Lieutenant Beck dropped several bombs but failed to hit the mark by from fifteen to twenty-five feet. Mr. Curtiss was compelled to bring down the biplane before the experiments could be completed, because of engine trouble. In a subsequent test, Lieutenant Beck came nearer the mark, but missed striking it by four or five feet. These latter tests were reported to be most important from a military viewpoint.

1935: Britain Publishes India Bill
LONDON — The government of India bill, which if adopted will grant Home Rule to India, was published [on Jan. 24]. The text follows the project for federal government for India approved last November by committees appointed by the House of Commons and the House of Lords. In view of the agitation which has raged around the earlier draft, it may be stated that the bill will satisfy neither the Conservatives, led by Winston Churchill, nor the Pan-Indian Congress, which demands complete independence. Mahatma Gandhi, who formerly opposed the federation scheme as head of the Congress, modified his attitude recently, but his new policy will not be known until he makes his statement when the contents of the bill are published in New Delhi.

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'Far too intimate and suggestive a stance, Mr. Shultz — farther apart, if you please!'

The Case Against Belief in Arms Control

By Norman Podhoretz

NEW YORK — Even some enthusiasts of arms control admitted that there was something almost dementedly disproportionate in the press and television coverage of the Shultz-Gromyko meeting in Geneva. What troubled these enthusiasts was the danger that excessive expectations might be aroused, leading to disappointments that would bring discredit upon the entire process of arms control negotiations.

But what if the journalistic treatment inadvertently exposed a truth about the illusions surrounding arms control that have taken root in our political culture in general?

These illusions rest on the idea that by negotiating with the Soviets we can not only cut down the size of the arsenals on both sides but also render them less threatening, thus increasing stability and reducing the risk of nuclear war.

This idea is so widely taken as intellectually and morally self-evident that anyone who questions it is treated with incredulity and outrage. Yet there is virtually no evidence to support the faith in arms control, and a great deal of evidence that makes it seem altogether irrational.

Consider the record. In the 1920s and '30s, belief in disarmament produced a series of agreements between the Western democracies and their totalitarian enemies of that period, Japan and Germany. The best that can be said for those agreements is that if their purpose was to prevent the outbreak of war, they obviously failed. The worst that can be said — and it has been said by Eugene Kostov, a former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency — is that those agreements helped to bring on World War II "by inhibiting the possibility of

military preparedness" through which Britain and France could have deterred the war.

Most students of the period accept this assessment. Some argue that nuclear weapons have created a greater incentive to disarmament than existed in the pre-nuclear age. Yet the arms control agreements of the nuclear age have never made good on their promise of reductions in the quantity or quality of nuclear arsenals.

The Test Ban Treaty of 1963, one of the proudest achievements of the arms control process, may have driven the testing of new nuclear weapons underground, but it has diminished neither the number of tests nor the number of new weapons developed in such tests.

Nor have the limitations established by negotiation realized their promise of greater stability. Thus the placing of more than one warhead on a single missile, now regarded by almost all arms control enthusiasts as destabilizing, was itself a product of the first strategic arms limitation treaty, which restricted the number of missiles rather than the number of warheads.

Arms control in the nuclear age also resembles the disarmament treaties of the 1920s and '30s in another way: It has led to cutbacks by the democratic side and increases on the totalitarian side.

As Japan and Germany did with the disarmament agreements of the 1930s, the Soviet Union took full advantage of what was legally permitted under the first strategic arms limitation treaty — while also cheating on its sister agreement, the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972 (another

vaunted achievement of arms control) — to increase the quantity and improve the quality of its weapons. The United States, following the precedent of the democracies in the 1930s, slashed its military budgets in the years between the two strategic arms limitation agreements.

There is nothing accidental about this pattern. In the nuclear age, no less than in the pre-nuclear age, the democracies, for economic and other reasons, have been eager to spend as little as possible on defense. Their totalitarian enemies, in a relentless pursuit of imperialist expansion and hegemony, have been just as eager for military superiority. Given these asymmetrical aims, arms control talks have inevitably served as a screen for unilateral cuts by the democratic side.

In short, neither the historical record nor the nature of the superpower conflict provides rational justification for the faith in arms control. We are far more justified in characterizing this faith as the great superstition of our time.

Like all superstitions, this one is rooted in fear, and like all fears it can easily prompt action whose unintended consequence will be to bring about the very thing it is meant to avoid. This could happen — indeed it is already happening — through erosion of support for defense spending and a weakening of the U.S. military capability that has been the only reliable guarantor of peace in the nuclear age. Worse yet, it could bring about abandonment of the Strategic Defense Initiative, which does hold out rational hope for eventual escape from the threat of nuclear war.

The writer is editor of Commentary magazine. He contributed this to The New York Times.

An Occasion to Restrain Police Powers in Poland

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Two Polish trials are being held simultaneously in a provincial courtroom in Torun. One is of the four men indicted for the murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko — the since-demoted security officers who did the killing, a captain and two lieutenants, and their immediate superior, a colonel accused of "instigating and abetting" the crime.

After the testimony of defendants and witnesses, it is clear that the government is not seeking the whole truth. The killing was the climax of "a series of unexpected events," said the main defendant, Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski. The government has decided not to go to the source. Four scapegoats will have to do.

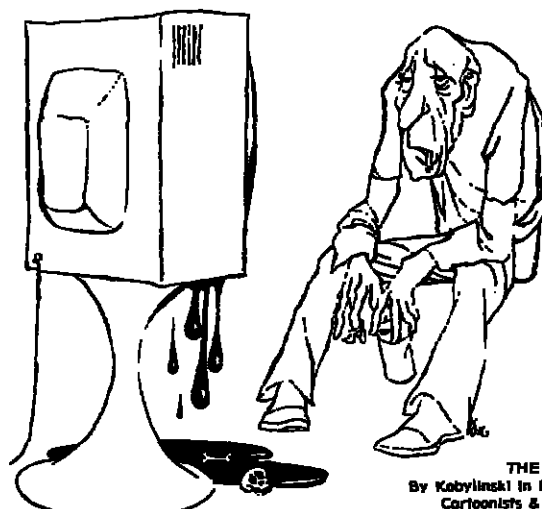
But the other trial in progress in Torun reaches much further. There are 30 million judges and one defendant: the system that rules Poland.

Anyone familiar with the Communist system knows that officers who are party members and graduates of

the system's political schools would not assassinate a figure like Father Popieluszko without asking questions, even under orders from an immediate superior. That is not the way the Interior Ministry operates anywhere in the Eastern bloc.

Nor are these ordinary officers. All were attached to Department IV of the Interior Ministry, which handles religious affairs — surveillance of and contacts with the clergy.

Colonel Adam Pietruszka represented the Interior Ministry several times in its contacts with the church hierarchy. Captain Piotrowski was one of the officers who protested the pope during his June 1983 trip to Poland; and he accompanied Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski on a visit to Lech Walesa when the Solidarity leader was interned. These were security officers who had the confidence of Poland's rulers for sensitive and wide-ranging assignments. They evidently felt entitled to be-



lieve that one of their group could give an order to torture and kill an innocent man and that they could carry out the order, go unpunished and even be rewarded.

How could that be? The answer is that under this system the police is not at the service of the state, but the state is a hostage of the police. And the guilty cannot be punished by a system that is too weak to resist the pressures of its own structure — the

party apparatus, the police and the Soviet KGB, which protects its own men operating in Poland.

The group that took over the regime on Dec. 13, 1981, owes its survival mainly to the police, which has obeyed orders even when it meant firing into crowds made up of brothers, fathers and friends.

In exchange for such loyalty, these forces took the state hostage. They have had the privileges that the state can offer, particularly immunity from prosecution. Kidnappings and killings have been the work of "unknowns." Solidarity activists have died during police interrogation, but never has a policeman been found guilty of such a murder.

That kind of impunity breeds vigilantes. Four of them went too far and are thus guilty of professional negligence — their plan did not work as expected. They will be condemned. But others will continue. Unless... Unless General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the prime minister, takes advantage of the opportunity offered to him by the ex-officers' trial. If certain limits were now imposed on arbitrary police powers in Poland, history would have been made in a Communist regime, and the sacrifice of Father Popieluszko would not have been in vain.

International Herald Tribune.

Yes, I Do Remember the Korean War

By Al Martinez

LOS ANGELES — I dug into a cardboard box in a dark corner of my closet the other afternoon to find the only souvenir I had kept from the Korean War. It is a photograph of me and my best friend at the time, a kid from Greenpoint, Brooklyn, named Joe Citera. We were two 20-year-olds decked out in combat gear, trying to look the part of mean marines. I had an M-1 rifle and Joe held a .45 he had borrowed for the picture.

Despite our efforts to appear the very epitome of what the corps used to call "perfect killing machines," the fear and uncertainty of what lay ahead was in our eyes. As well it should have been. In less than a week, Joe Citera would be dead.

I sat looking at the photograph for a long time, until the light had drained from the sky and the room was in almost total darkness. I was trying to recall the names of others I had known who died in what Winston Churchill once referred to as "the war that can't be won, can't be lost and can't be ended."

But now we are three decades removed from those days of drums and bugles, and the names have vanished from my memory as quickly as Joe Citera vanished from my life on a bloody piece of land known only by its numerical designation, Hill 749.

I put the photograph away and said nothing for a long time. I had not consciously thought about the Korean War for years. I say "consciously" because there are still nightmares occasionally, and I know that every terrifying moment of the 15 months spent in combat will be replayed for the rest of my life in a shadowy corner of my mind. In fact I began to see

some of them last week after receiving a call from a man named Larry. He had guessed from references in earlier stories I had written that I might have been in Korea during what everyone in the 1950s was calling the "conflict" or the "police action." He was trying to form a

group to lobby for a Washington memorial honoring the 54,000 Americans who died back then for a cause none of us fully understood. Larry wanted my help.

I left him dangling because the thought of a memorial had not occurred to me before. That afternoon I dug out the picture of Joe, and in subsequent days tried to piece together the images of what had transpired in Korea and how I had felt about it, like a child trying to recall the terror of a dream.

There was the sound of Joe's anguished voice on his dying night; and the aspaln-charred bodies of enemy soldiers frozen by sudden death in the posture of flight; and the explosive disappearance of a marine not 20 feet away who had stepped on a mine; and the brittle winter roar of a thousand mortar shells as they struck like bolts of lightning from an iron gray sky.

I saw a young corporal (was that me?), M-1 ready, at the point of his squad, rounding the bluff of a cliff on a narrow pathway high above an

unnamed valley, coming face to face with a North Korean soldier, his automatic weapon at the ready. There was a split second of stunned immobility, a heartbeat of indecision, and as I studied his face in the still-life of that isolated encounter — a smooth, round face with eyes that shone like polished coal. I remember thinking, my God, he's only a kid!

We were trained well, the two of us, and our instincts were honed to survival. We reacted almost simultaneously in a conditioned reflex of two weapons pointed, but only one trigger pulled. I fired first. The enemy soldier (a boy!) disappeared from the cliffside as though he had been jerked from the ledge by a cable. His body continues to fall through my dreams.

Joe Citera and an unknown North Korean — oddly companionable in the mutual context of their terrible destinies. It was not my intention to burden anyone with my memories of a war best forgotten, but I did want to explain to a man named Larry, whose last name I didn't even write down, why I will not participate in a campaign that would honor only the Americans who died in Korea.

Tribute, if required at all, is due those who died on both sides. I saw a young corporal (was that me?), M-1 ready, at the point of his squad, rounding the bluff of a cliff on a narrow pathway high above an

Mr. Martinez is a staff writer for the Los Angeles Times.

Forecasting Slow Death For Britain

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Not so long ago it would have been unthinkable the pound worth little more than the dollar. But when it happened last week, when the pound sank to \$1.12 there was no great fuss.

The reaction, or lack of it, was even more telling than the figures. The world has grown used to the decline of Britain — that is what the reaction told us. What once would have been humiliation was now unsurprising.

What Americans and others from rich countries mostly do about Britain is chuck at its economic misfortune — and take advantage. Britain is already thick with tourists and it will be more so. More foreigners will fly over for the Harrods sale, or buy property in London. For such it will be forever England, cozy and quaint.

But much that the world valued in England and Scotland and Wales is being eaten away by the economic decline. For example, when J.K. Galbraith wrote of "private affluence and public squalor" in the United States, we saw a contrasting picture in Britain. We saw its parks and public transportation, its government support for the arts. Now those public investments are being squeezed.

Peter Jenkins of The Guardian, the leading British political columnist, wrote last month about the consequences "of a decade and a half of accelerated decline." He quoted an observer of 17th-century Spain as saying that its decline had become so rapid that "one can actually see it occurring from one year to the next."

Mr. Jenkins said: "We see it ourselves. We see urban dilapidation and squalor, a rotting housing stock and rusting transport facilities, shabby-looking people in filthy streets and public places, things everywhere broken or not working. One of Mrs. Thatcher's former cabinet ministers, David Howell, has likened this 'evils in the weeds and broken pavements' at Hyde Park Corner."

Even more depressing than physical decay is the sense of decline in things of the mind. A country whose laboratories once illuminated the scientific world has cut way back on scientific research. The money available for universities is down, and in all likelihood it is going down further.

"Here we have a case study in the politics of decline," Mr. Jenkins said of that. "Our basic research, our technological innovativeness — surely among the keys to future competitiveness and prosperity — cannot be kept up because we are already too poor, too uncompetitive."

More than 3 million Britons are unemployed, a rate approaching 13 percent. A depressing part of that picture is the unemployment among university graduates. Many of the brightest young women and men have been in part-time work for years, or on the dole, because there are no jobs in their fields.

Economists and historians have traced the decline back to Victorian times. The rot set in, they suggest, even as the empire reached its apogee. The country emphasized glory abroad over enterprise at home. It rewarded philosophers and sneered at businessmen. The roots of the British disease, it is often said, are deep.

But the politicians of the last 20 years or so have certainly accelerated the trend. First place in the parade of fools must go to Sir Harold Wilson, the Labor prime minister who came to power in 1964 talking about what the white heat of technology would do for Britain, and then proceeded to drift in a dream world of his own accomplishments invisible to others. But prime ministers of both parties have done their bit since then.

Margaret Thatcher is distinguished among the postwar prime ministers by her rigid belief in one economic faith: monetarism. She has pursued it long past rationality, greasing the unemployment figures and the physical decay with talk about how industry has shed its surplus fat and is now in fighting trim. Yet that same industry, with all the advantages of a low pound, is losing out in exports.

The worst of it is the lack of a credible political alternative now. Labor has moved so far to the left, and is so riven by the continuing coal strike, that it barely seems a potential governing party. The Alliance of Liberals and Social Democrats is looking up but has not reached the point of credibility for many voters.

Peter Jenkins has chronicled the decline for years now. Sometimes he has seen the chance for a miraculous regeneration. But last fall he took "the gloomy view" that the adaptation that would be required of us, after all that has gone before, will prove too great — and that, like Venice, success will consist in managing a long, civilized and dignified demise.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sovereignty in Lebanon

Regarding "Israel Blames Lebanon for Halt in Talks" (Jan. 8):

A clarification of Lebanon's position may help to correct any misunderstanding among your readers. Lebanon has always advocated an expanded role for United Nations forces, and believes that the United Nations can make a significant contribution to establishing peace and security in the frontier region.

Lebanon has also undertaken to guarantee security arrangements on her southern border.

Clearly no breach of sovereignty is acceptable within her territory, and therefore Lebanon cannot permit any force other than her own army to provide security and maintain the rule of law in southern Lebanon. Israel's attempts to make use — in some areas of the national territory — of the so-called South Lebanon Army (or Southern Lebanon militia), which is sponsored and armed by

Israel, are consequently rejected by the government of Lebanon as attempts to partition the country.

General AHMED EL-HAJI, Ambassador of Lebanon, London.

An Immigrant Worker

Regarding the feature "Yes It Was a Starry Night for Van Gogh" (Jan. 18): Vincent Van Gogh was Dutch, not French. You might say he was a *travailleur immigré*.

NELLY F. OTTENS, Paris.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

NYSE Most Active					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
AT&T	3192	212	214	+2	
IBM	2937	17	18	+1	
General Electric	2307	15	16	+1	
Westinghouse	2254	15	16	+1	
Johnson & Johnson	2195	15	16	+1	
Boeing	1827	15	16	+1	
Ford	1827	15	16	+1	
Amgen	1407	15	16	+1	
Unicom	1345	15	16	+1	
Exxon	1212	15	16	+1	
Sealed	1198	15	16	+1	

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Index	1279.15	1287.99	1284.58	1270.43	-4.30
Indust.	665.2	672.9	670.9	659.6	-1.3
Util.	148.8	149.77	149.58	149.58	0.0
Comp.	516.4	525.6	516.9	512.9	-1.34

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
Composite	102.24	102.60	102.60	+0.34	
Industries	102.24	102.60	102.60	+0.34	
Finance	102.24	102.60	102.60	+0.34	
Transp.	102.24	102.60	102.60	+0.34	
Utilities	102.24	102.60	102.60	+0.34	
Finance	102.24	102.60	102.60	+0.34	

Thursdays NYSE Closing					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol. of 4 P.M.	160,748,000				
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	144,388,000				
Prev. consolidated close	169,568,430				

AMEX Diaries					
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Volume	Chg.	
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Volume	Chg.	
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Volume	Chg.	
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Volume	Chg.	
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Volume	Chg.	
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Volume	Chg.	

NASDAQ Index					
Composite	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	High	Low	Last	Chg.	

AMEX Most Active					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.

Dow Off 4.30 in Profit-Taking

United Press International
NEW YORK — Profit-taking hit blue-chips and other stocks Thursday, stalling the broad advance that has been building for more than two weeks.
The Dow Jones industrial average fell 4.30 to 1,270.43. The Dow had climbed to within 6 points of its record high of 1,287.30 at midday, before heading lower.
The New York Stock Exchange index fell 0.24 to 102.60 and the price of an average share decreased 8 cents. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index lost 0.59 to 176.71.
Advances topped declines 899-769 among the 2,074 issues traded. It was the 14th consecutive session in which more stocks gained than lost.
Big Board volume was the seventh heaviest on record, amounting to 160.7 million shares. A total of 144.4 million shares traded Wednesday.
"It's a pause well within the category of profit-taking," said Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. The Dow industrials had a net gain of more than 47 points in the Monday-Wednesday period, and broader averages hit all-time highs.
He said the recent gains resulted from a "growing conviction that the Federal Reserve would not alter its policy of accommodation even though the economy has strengthened."
The analyst said the market would probably retrace a little bit but try a move to the upside again.
"We see a strong market, this is not like the one-day rallies we saw before," said Dudley Eppel of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette.
He said institutional investors may have raised funds by selling utility stocks, which did well in 1984, and taking profits in bonds. The institutions were said to be low on cash recently.
AT&T was the most active NYSE-listed is-


M-1 Falls \$2.8 Billion

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — The U.S. basic money supply, known as M-1, fell \$2.8 billion in the week ended Jan. 14, declining to a seasonally adjusted \$556.8 billion from a revised \$559.6 billion the previous week, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said Thursday.
The previous week's figure had originally been reported at \$559.4 billion.
M-1, which includes currency in circulation, checking deposits, and other liquid assets, fell 0.5 percent to \$556.8 billion. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York said.
M-1 was second, up 1/4 to 16 percent. Phillips Petroleum was third, rising 1/2 to 48. Phillips had been heavily traded this week amid speculation someone has been trying to accumulate a stake in the company.
Exxon, which reported fourth-quarter earnings of \$1.81 per share vs. \$1.90 in the same period a year earlier, lost 1/4 to 47. The company also said it was selling its foreign office systems business to Olivetti.
Mobil, which reported fourth-quarter net of 70 cents per share vs. \$1.10, lost 1/4 to 28. Atlantic Richfield fell 1/4 to 44 and Chevron 1/4 to 33. Indiana Standard gained 1/4 to 56 and Unocal 1 to 40.
Ohio Standard, which reported fourth-quarter net of \$1.15 per share vs. \$1.32, added 1/4 to 43.
Merrill Lynch gained 1/2 to 32 on heavy volume. The brokerage concern is likely to benefit from the recent heavy volume in the stock market.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.

HOW CONTRARIANS REALIZED 800% PROFITS

In 1982, while the Dow was dropping under 800, when the majority of seers were bearish, we rebuked the consensus, predicting "THE DOW WILL TOUCH 1,000 BEFORE HITTING 750". It is also revealing to recall that at, or near, the nadir of despair, a prestigious publication featured a story headlined: "The Death of Equities". Their orthodoxy bemoaned; the Bull rampaged to 1,290, entitled: "The Re-Birth of Equities". Their orthodoxy vindicated. After the market soared, the same magazine released an article on optimism was vindicated. After the market soared, the same magazine released an article on optimism was vindicated. After the market soared, the same magazine released an article on optimism was vindicated.
Our cerebral juices stir; we challenge their prosaic thinking. "Power Elitists" are pre-conditioned to buy into weakness, to sell into strength, as we recognized when our researchers recommended BOEING at \$16, FORD around \$17, G.M. at \$39, SEARS under \$19 (before splits), and other seasoned shares that the "Street" once scorned, misgided by herd instinct. What gurus fail to divine is that "misery" has already been factored into the price of AMAX, ASARCO, INCO, NEWMONT, NORANDA and PHILIPS DODGE, that to sell after the "Group" has been decimated is to defy logic. When Elitists are ready to peddle their inventories, the Group will undergo a metamorphosis, fiscal events are rarely spontaneous combustion, movements are orchestrated.
Our forthcoming letter discusses why the DJ will gap over 1500, why mining shares will recover, in addition, CGR focuses upon a low-priced equity with the dynamics to vault to prominence, emulating the success of a recently recommended "special situation" that escalated 800% in a brief time-span. For your complimentary copy, please write to, or telephone...



CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Past performance does not guarantee future results

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.

Handwritten note: 12/15/85

هكذا من الله على

Thursday's AMEX Closing

Vol. 4 P.M. 18,750,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 9,750,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADP	1.00	4.0	10.0	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0

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Cosponsored with The Oil Daily
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THE FRONT PAGE

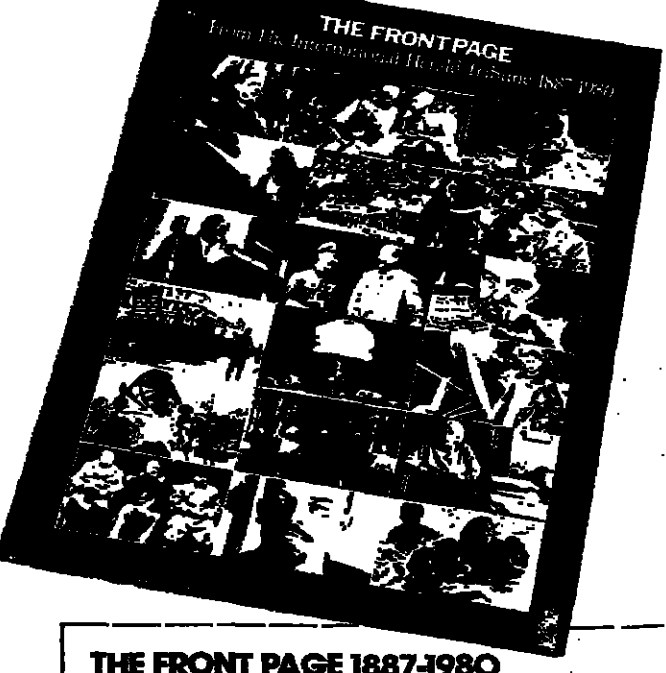
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25-1-85

SPORTS

VANTAGE POINT/Ira Berkow

For Moses, Dignity Faces a Hurdle

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Edwin Moses, one-time Olympic champion and holder of a bachelor's degree in physics from Morehead College, two-time Olympic gold medal winner, world-record holder and a man who has not been defeated in a 400-meter hurdles race since Aug. 26, 1977 (109 races), has been shown to be vulnerable.

Moses, 29, is one of the most respected athletes in the world. The word "dignity" is mentioned as often in the course of his career as the word "gifted." He is a man chosen to represent his country and his sport on the boards of the International Olympic Committee and as a spokesman for the United Way and the American Cancer Society and numerous commercial enterprises. But Moses has been shown to be vulnerable.

For one thing—at least once—Moses fell down at the job of tying his shoelaces. This was in the 1983 world indoor track and field championships in Helsinki. He won his race despite a flopping shoelace that had come untied as he bounded over the hurdles.

But the world wasn't looking on that, or at least the audience was not looking at the second time Moses' vulnerability became apparent. This occurred during the opening ceremonies of the 1984 Olympics. Moses had been given the distinct honor of reciting the competitors' oath before a crowd of more than 100,000 at the Los Angeles Coliseum and for an international television audience of nearly a billion.

Part way through the 43-word oath that he had memorized, he stumbled. Suddenly it was painful, obvious that he had forgotten the

words. Moses, a lean 6-foot-2-inch, stood ramrod straight. The look in his eyes was—calm? worried? It was hard to say. Then he gathered himself, clutched the rest of the oath as he had been clutching the white Olympic flag, and finished faultlessly.

To many, this was an indication of the inner man, a prideful man who had taken the trouble to memorize the oath—however short—and had the confidence to recite it before this huge audience without benefit of notes. It seemed to speak also of his meticulous training habits, and of the enduring qualities that have made him an exemplary athlete.

Only he and Paavo Nurmi, the Flying Finn of more than half a century ago, have won individual Olympic gold medals in the same running event eight years apart. Moses' current winning streak is believed to be a record for any runner in any event.

Quietly, patiently, gently, Moses had continued to go about his business. Advertisers had flocked to him, wanting to associate their products with his name and impeccable reputation. He earned an estimated \$1 million last year—legal under current amateur guidelines—and it was expected he would top that this year.

He also made time to visit schools and speak to youngsters about the necessity not to drop out and to tell them that athletics should play a secondary role to academics.

He was a family man, married, and the son of educators from Dayton, Ohio.

Moses was a role model of the highest order.

In 1983, he won the prestigious Sullivan Award for amateur athlete

of the year. Last year, among other awards, he was named Sports Illustrated's Sportsman of the Year and ABC's "Wide World of Sports" Athlete of the Year.

Then, suddenly, the incredible world of Moses collapsed—or seemed to. At 3:17 A.M. Jan. 13, he was arrested in Los Angeles. According to a charge filed later, he had solicited an undercover police woman who was posing as a prostitute. The charge is a misdemeanor, and those found guilty are often fined around \$50. Moses was released and given a trial date for Feb. 8.

Moses had been returning from a meeting of the USOC that ended around 1:30 a.m. He and a few others went to a discotheque, and after awhile he left. On his way home, Moses, in his gray Mercedes, stopped at the corner of Sunset and Genesee.

He said he stopped for a red light. He says that the woman came over and he turned down the window "eight inches" and "joked" with her. The police contend that he solicited her. He contends that there was no such intent.

The undisputed fact is that he never got out of the car. He never unlocked his door. He drove away. The woman was wired and the conversation was heard by two policemen in a car nearby. They followed Moses and two blocks later picked him up.

Now, Moses was hardly incognito. His license plate reads OLYM-PYN. During the Olympics, he was on billboards throughout the Los Angeles area, hounding at passersby in his red track suit. When he was picked up, one of the officers recognized him.

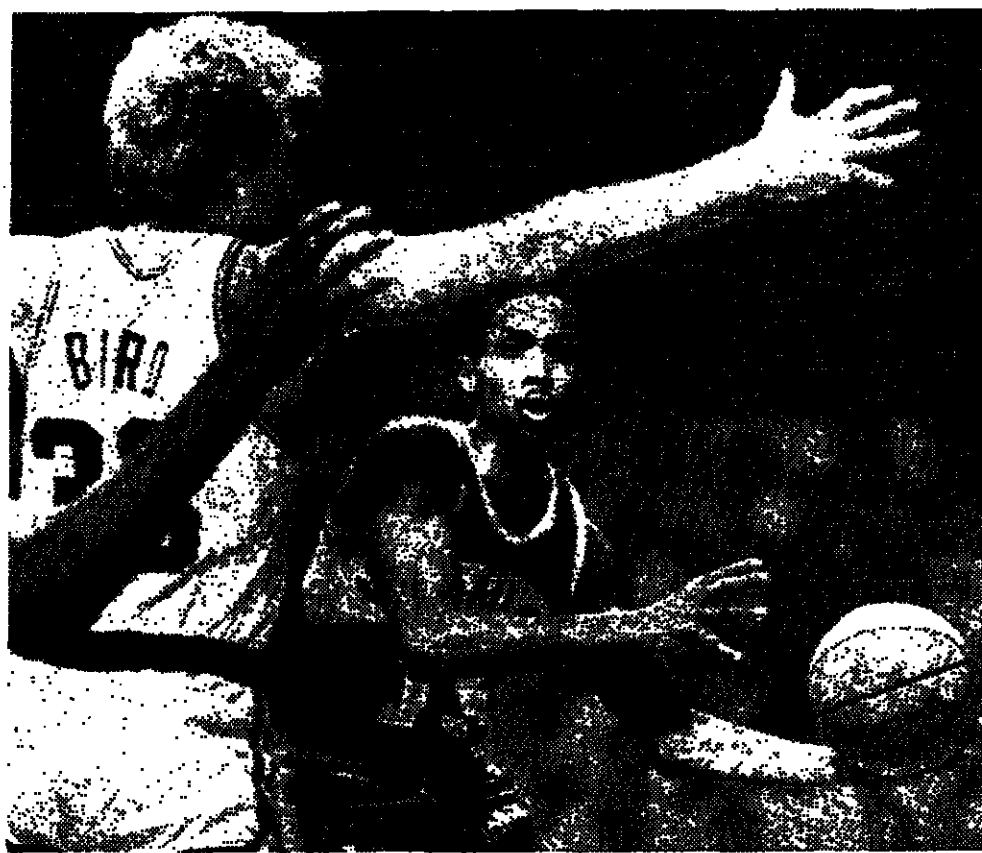
"The officer was dismayed that it was Moses," said L. Dan Cook, a spokesman for the Los Angeles Police Department.

"When they saw it was Edwin," said Gordon Baskin, Moses' business manager, "I think they felt, 'This is a nice fish to fry.'"

Whatever word of the arrest got out—Cook says he has no idea how—to a local television station. It was soon a big story, and growing. "It became," said Cook, "international."

Moses called his wife, Myrella, who came to his side. And almost immediately Moses began receiving numerous calls and telegrams of support, said Baskin.

One caller was Peter Ueberroth, former head of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee and now the baseball commissioner. "Edwin," said Ueberroth, "is a giving, decent, hardworking man. He is a good person. I believe him. I told him that if there is anything I can do to help—if I have to go back to Los Angeles—I'll do it."



Gerald Henderson of Seattle passes around former Celtic teammate Larry Bird enroute to the SuperSonics' 107-97 come-from-behind upset in Boston Garden Wednesday night.

Henderson Gets Revenge on Celtics

The Associated Press

BOSTON — Gerald Henderson, a starting guard on Boston's National Basketball Association championship team last year, could think of nothing better than beating his former teammates at home as a member of the Seattle SuperSonics.

"I hoped, thought, wished, prayed we could come out of here with a win and that's what we did," said Henderson, who had 16 points and 15 assists to help the Sonics upset the Celtics 107-97 Wednesday night. "Our defense and execution held up down the stretch."

The loss knocked Boston out of first place in the Atlantic Division, leaving the idle Philadelphia 76ers in sole possession of the top spot.

The SuperSonics, four games under .500, handed the Celtics only their second loss in 20 home games.

And eight defeat in 42 outings overall despite trailing by as many as 14 points in the second quarter.

"It was a sweet win. I wanted to come in and play well," said Henderson, traded in the preseason after a prolonged contract dispute with Boston.

"You come in here against the

Celtics and you really don't expect to win," said Jack Sikma, who had 34 points and 16 rebounds and dominated Boston center Robert Parish. "So I guess you have a tendency to play loose and free."

Even when we were down by 14 points we weren't frustrated."

In other NBA games, Atlanta edged Phoenix 101-100, Dallas bombed San Antonio 122-110 and Portland crushed Indiana 136-104.

Seattle trailed 49-35 midway through the second quarter, but the Sonics held the Celtics to 14 points in the third period and 22 in the fourth to overcome the deficit.

"We had no intensity," said Larry Bird, who led the Celtics with 30 points. "Maybe we became overconfident and looked at the team's record and not their personnel."

Boston, which went into the game with an 11-0 record against Western Conference teams, outscored the Sonics in the first half but was beaten on the boards 26-21 thereafter. The Celtics also fell from 62 percent shooting in the first half to 34 in the second half, while the Sonics improved from 49 percent to 53.

"Against the Sonics, you've got to run, rebound and be physical to win," Bird said. "We didn't do that."

"Our defense in the third period was the key to the game," said Sikma, who hit 14 of 19 shots from the field while Parish was 3-for-13 for six points. "We didn't give them second shots."

Boston's 61-51 halftime lead faded into a 75-75 tie after three quarters. Henderson's long fallaway shot gave the Sonics an 83-82 lead with 8:22 left in the game and they never trailed again.

Budd, Decker Likely to Clash

Agence France-Press

BIRMINGHAM, England — Barefoot teen-ager Zola Budd could face at least two showdowns with arch-rival Mary Decker on the European grand prix track and field circuit this summer.

The pair have not met since their controversial collision in the Olympic 3,000-meter race at Los Angeles, which left Decker sprawled injured on the trackside while Budd advanced on a shaky lead to win the race.

Decker, the 1,500-meter and 3,000-meter world champion, plans to compete in Europe, and that could mean at least two meetings

between the American and the South African-born teen-ager.

Budd announced her plans here Wednesday saying: "I will run the grand prix circuit in Europe—probably over 3,000 meters. I'm looking forward to running in a big race and if Mary Decker is there I'll be happy to meet her, but she will be just another runner."

Commenting on her Olympic ordeal, Budd said: "It was taken out of all proportion. The incident with Decker is in the past and now it is best to look to the future. But I can understand people's reaction at the Olympic Games because it is such a big event."



Edwin Moses kisses his wife Myrella before a Los Angeles news conference where he denied soliciting a prostitute.

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

HL Standings

WALEY CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	T	Pts
Shanghai	29	12	7	65
Hokkaido	28	13	6	62
Yokohama	27	14	5	59
Osaka	26	15	4	56
Chongqing	25	16	3	53
Beijing	24	17	2	50
Qingdao	23	18	1	47
Shenzhen	22	19	0	44
Guangzhou	21	20	0	41
Shanghai	20	21	0	38
Beijing	19	22	0	35
Qingdao	18	23	0	32
Shenzhen	17	24	0	29
Guangzhou	16	25	0	26
Shanghai	15	26	0	23
Beijing	14	27	0	20
Qingdao	13	28	0	17
Shenzhen	12	29	0	14
Guangzhou	11	30	0	11
Shanghai	10	31	0	8
Beijing	9	32	0	5
Qingdao	8	33	0	2
Shenzhen	7	34	0	0
Guangzhou	6	35	0	0
Shanghai	5	36	0	0
Beijing	4	37	0	0
Qingdao	3	38	0	0
Shenzhen	2	39	0	0
Guangzhou	1	40	0	0
Shanghai	0	41	0	0

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	T	Pts
Philadelphia	34	7	1	69
Boston	33	8	1	67
Washington	32	9	1	65
New York	31	10	1	63
Atlanta	30	11	1	61
Charlotte	29	12	1	59
Orlando	28	13	1	57
Indiana	27	14	1	55
Cleveland	26	15	1	53
Pittsburgh	25	16	1	51
Chicago	24	17	1	49
Memphis	23	18	1	47
San Antonio	22	19	1	45
Dallas	21	20	1	43
Phoenix	20	21	1	41
Utah	19	22	1	39
Los Angeles	18	23	1	37
Portland	17	24	1	35
Golden State	16	25	1	33
San Diego	15	26	1	31
Seattle	14	27	1	29
Phoenix	13	28	1	27
Los Angeles	12	29	1	25
Portland	11	30	1	23
Golden State	10	31	1	21
San Diego	9	32	1	19
Seattle	8	33	1	17
Phoenix	7	34	1	15
Los Angeles	6	35	1	13
Portland	5	36	1	11
Golden State	4	37	1	9
San Diego	3	38	1	7
Seattle	2	39	1	5
Phoenix	1	40	1	3
Los Angeles	0	41	1	1

NBA All-Star Teams

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Philadelphia	34	7	1	69
Boston	33	8	1	67
Washington	32	9	1	65
New York	31	10	1	63
Atlanta	30	11	1	61
Charlotte	29	12	1	59
Orlando	28	13	1	57
Indiana	27	14	1	55
Cleveland	26	15	1	53
Pittsburgh	25	16	1	51
Chicago	24	17	1	49
Memphis	23	18	1	47
San Antonio	22	19	1	45
Dallas	21	20	1	43
Phoenix	20	21	1	41
Utah	19	22	1	39
Los Angeles	18	23	1	37
Portland	17	24	1	35
Golden State	16	25	1	33
San Diego	15	26	1	31
Seattle	14	27	1	29
Phoenix	13	28	1	27
Los Angeles	12	29	1	25
Portland	11	30	1	23
Golden State	10	31	1	21
San Diego	9	32	1	19
Seattle	8	33	1	17
Phoenix	7	34	1	15
Los Angeles	6	35	1	13
Portland	5	36	1	11
Golden State	4	37	1	9
San Diego	3	38	1	7
Seattle	2	39	1	5
Phoenix	1	40	1	3
Los Angeles	0	41	1	1

U.S. College Basketball Leaders

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Philadelphia	34	7	1	69
Boston	33	8	1	67
Washington	32	9	1	65
New York	31	10	1	63
Atlanta	30	11	1	61
Charlotte	29	12	1	59
Orlando	28	13	1	57
Indiana	27	14	1	55
Cleveland	26	15	1	53
Pittsburgh	25	16	1	51
Chicago	24	17	1	49
Memphis	23	18	1	47
San Antonio	22	19	1	45
Dallas	21	20	1	43
Phoenix	20	21	1	41
Utah	19	22	1	39
Los Angeles	18	23	1	37
Portland	17	24	1	35
Golden State	16	25	1	33
San Diego	15	26	1	31
Seattle	14	27	1	29
Phoenix	13	28	1	27
Los Angeles	12	29	1	25
Portland	11	30	1	23
Golden State	10	31	1	21
San Diego	9	32	1	19
Seattle	8	33	1	17
Phoenix	7	34	1	15
Los Angeles	6	35	1	13
Portland	5	36	1	11
Golden State	4	37	1	9
San Diego	3	38	1	7
Seattle	2	39	1	5
Phoenix	1	40	1	3
Los Angeles	0	41	1	1

College Results

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Philadelphia	34	7	1	69
Boston	33	8	1	67
Washington	32	9	1	65
New York	31	10	1	63
Atlanta	30	11	1	61
Charlotte	29	12	1	59
Orlando	28	13	1	57
Indiana	27	14	1	55
Cleveland	26	15	1	53
Pittsburgh	25	16	1	51
Chicago	24	17	1	49
Memphis	23	18	1	47
San Antonio	22	19	1	45
Dallas	21	20	1	43
Phoenix	20	21	1	41
Utah	19	22	1	39
Los Angeles	18	23	1	37
Portland	17	24	1	35
Golden State	16	25	1	33
San Diego	15	26	1	31
Seattle	14	27	1	29
Phoenix	13	28	1	27
Los Angeles	12	29	1	25
Portland	11	30	1	23
Golden State	10	31	1	21
San Diego	9	32	1	19
Seattle	8	33	1	17
Phoenix	7	34	1	15
Los Angeles	6	35	1	13
Portland	5	36	1	11
Golden State	4	37	1	9
San Diego	3	38	1	7
Seattle	2	39	1	5
Phoenix	1	40	1	3
Los Angeles	0	41	1	1

Transition

Philadelphia	21	24	8	38	156	160
Boston	15	24	8	36	145	192
Washington	14	28	6	34	171	221
New York	9	30	6	24	139	232

Sanjaya Division						
London	32	9	6	70	241	157
Los Angeles	24	17	6	54	279	184
San Jose	34	20	4	52	284	210
San Antonio	19	19	7	47	212	181
San Francisco	11	31	7	29	162	261

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS						
Baseball				0	1	4-5
Baseball				1	2	1-3
Corinth (15), Lawton (5), Almaraz (10),						
Brazoria (20), Rialondo (2), Almaraz (11),						
Lawton (22), Shels on east; Pittsburgh (1,						

